

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.



1326 F.
1916-17 A.D.

CALCUTTA
BAPTIST MISSION PRESS
1918

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*Proceedings of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam
in the Judicial, Police and General Departments—(Archæology).*

No. $\frac{13}{7}$ of $\frac{1327}{1918}$ F. A.D.

DATED, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), 24TH JUNE, 1918.

SUBJECT

Review of the Report on the working of the Archæological Department for the year 1916-17 (1326 F.).

Personnel.—Mr. Ghulam Yazdani was in charge of the Department, as Superintendent, throughout the year. The term of Mr. Yazdani's first appointment in the State expired on the 31st March, 1917 (27th Urdibihisht, 1326 F.), and at the request of His Exalted Highness' Government the Government of India sanctioned the extension of his services up to the 31st March, 1920. Following this extension the Department, which was inaugurated as a temporary measure, was made permanent.

The Superintendent was on privilege leave from the 6th May to the 21st July, 1917 (1st Tir to 15th Shahriwar, 1326 F.); but as he attended to important work during that period his absence involved no changes in the office staff.

2. *Tours.*—The Superintendent's tour programme was curtailed owing to the epidemic of plague in some parts of the Dominions, and for the same reason last year's programme of operations was not fully carried out. But the restriction of his movements enabled the Superintendent to devote greater attention to the monuments in Warangal, which town was comparatively free from plague. He also made short visits to places in the Karimnagar and Aurangabad districts. In 1918 the Superintendent proposes to visit places which are off the railway in Medak, Nizamabad, Nanded and Parbhani, and to explore the 'Adilabad district which has not hitherto received much attention.

3. *Conservation.*—The Superintendent carefully examined the group of temples at Palampet and took timely measures to protect them from further destruction. Mr. Yazdani thinks that this group "represents, perhaps, the brightest stars in the galaxy of the Mediaeval Deccan temples." The great temple, which stands practically as a prototype for the smaller ones, is described with some detail in the Report. It represents what Fergusson called the Chalukyan style in the Deccan, and others, owing to a restricted knowledge of the extent of its prevalence, have named the Hoysala style of Mysore. The inscriptions in this temple are being edited by Dr. Barnett of the British Museum and will be published shortly.

Conservation work was carried out on other monuments, according to sanctioned estimates, in different parts of the Dominions. Mr. Yazdani is to submit

to Government a note of repairs to the temple at Uparpalli (Mediaeval Deccan style) in the Karimnagar district, which he examined in the course of the year.

The report contains a detailed description of the Toli Masjid, in the City on the road to Golconda. The Superintendent has proposed certain measures for the conservation of this beautiful little monument of Qutb Shahi architecture.

In the Aurangabad district the campaign of conservation started two years ago and has been carried on vigorously. Repairs to the Buddhist caves at Aurangabad and the Šivite temple at Anwa have been completed. Sir John Marshall, Kt., C.I.E., Director General of Archaeology in India, was consulted in the matter of the preservation of the Ajanta paintings, and he kindly suggested the names of three Italian experts of "Restauri"—M. Luigi Cavenaghi and Professors Tito Venturini and Fabrizio Lucarini. His Exalted Highness' Government have requested Sir John Marshall to engage, on their behalf, the services of one of the three experts for a winter's work in India.

His Exalted Highness' Government have sanctioned a sum of B.G. Rs. 5,000 for the French savant, Monsieur Foucher, to write a monograph on the iconography of the Ajanta paintings. The monograph, which will be illustrated by the three-colour process, will be published by Government.

The preservation of the Ellora caves has been taken in hand, Rs. 8,357 having been spent during the year out of the first sanctioned estimate for O.S. Rs. 30,019. A second estimate for Rs. 40,000 (approximately) is before the Finance Department for sanction.

4. *Excavation*.—In November 1916 (Adhur 1326 F.) the Superintendent visited the Madras Museum to study the markings on the prehistoric pottery collected in that Museum, and published a note on them in the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society. Mr. Vazdani is led to the opinion that the great similarity in the markings points to a connection between the cairn-builders of South India and Sergi's Eur-African race.

During the year Dr. E. H. Hunt opened forty cairns in the environs of Hyderabad and was the fortunate discoverer of many interesting finds. Dr. Hunt's pioneer work in this direction is a stimulus to other members of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society. One paper on the subject from his pen has appeared in the Society's *Journal*: doubtless others will follow.

5. *Epigraphy*.—Dr. Barnett's monograph on the Ramappa and Uparpalli inscriptions will be issued shortly. His monograph on the Pakhal inscriptions will follow separately.

Some minor Telugu inscriptions were copied at Medak and Bhainsa.

During the year a complete set of rubbings was taken from the Golconda tombs and were published, with critical notes, in the 1915-16 volume of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*. Rubbings were also taken from several interesting Bahmani and Qutb Shahi inscriptions in the Medak Fort and Biloli Masjid. Another inscription—relating to Khafi Khan, the historian—was copied at Narsapur.

6. *Numismatics*.—Three hundred and ninety-seven coins were acquired as treasure trove. Seven of them were gold coins of the Vijayanagar dynasty, and there were three hundred and seventy-six Mughal silver coins, four Asaf Jahi silver coins and one Bahmani copper *dub* of the time of Humayun. Some of the Mughal coins are valuable as being from mints which are not represented in the cabinets of the Lahore or Indian Museums. These coins are for sale to public institutions or private collectors; or they will be exchanged with any institutions or Governments with whom His Exalted Highness' Government are on terms of exchange.

7. *Museum*.—Since the Superintendent's report was written a Curator has been appointed for the Museum and is proceeding to British India to study the methods in the principal museums there.

8. *Hyderabad Archaeological Society*.—The Society has instituted a gold medal to commemorate the memory of its Founder and first President, the late Sir Alexander Pinhey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Competition for the medal is open to the world and it will be awarded triennially for the best work on Deccan archaeology or history.

The Society is continuing its vigorous life under the new President, Sir Stuart Fraser, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

9. *Expenditure*.—The expenditure on conservation during the year was O.S. Rs. 33,381 (B.G. Rs. 28,612). The full grant of O.S. Rs. 45,000 could not be utilized, as repairs to many buildings were not taken in hand until some time after the estimates had been sanctioned. The grants are allotted annually to be spent on conservation and all efforts should be made to avoid lapses. Conservation work was carried on at Ellora, Bidar, Ittagi, Hyderabad, Usmanabad, Aurangabad, Karimnagar, Nanded, Gulbarga and Warangal.

The maintenance of the Department cost O.S. Rs. 17,181 (B.G. Rs. 14,726).

10. *Photographs and Drawings*.—The Report has been illustrated by several of the photographs which were taken (72 in all) during the course of the year. Mr. Yazdani has selected, as type specimens, the following:—Toli Masjid to represent the *Qutb Shahi* style; the Dichpalli and Nagānatha temples to illustrate the Mediæval Deccan temple style; *Shah Lutfullah*'s tomb at Timurni for the Pathan style; and the Biloli Masjid (late Mughal period) as a mixture of Hindu, Mughal and *Qutb Shahi* styles of architecture.

Several large drawings and some maps and sketches were also prepared.

11. *Publications*.—The text and translation of the Daulatabad plates of Jagadekamalla were published as No. 2 of the *Hyderabad Archaeological Series*. The Superintendent edited the 1913-14 volume of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* and Fasc. III of the *Shah Jahan Namah* (*Bibliotheca Indica*), and contributed a paper on the Palampet temples to the *Annual Report* of the Director General of Archaeology in India, an essay on Megalithic remains in the Deccan to the *Journal of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society*, and four papers on Islamic inscriptions to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1915-16.

12. *Conclusion*.—Mr. Yazdani is to be congratulated on a successful year's work and on the production of a lucid and interesting report. He has kept in view the primary necessity of all archaeological work, namely, conservation; and

after giving this a fair share of attention has turned to the other aspect, exploration. On these two rests all true archaeological progress.

His Exalted Highness' Government desire to express their appreciation of Mr. Yazdani's services.

(By order)

A. HYDARI,

*Secretary to Government, Judicial, Police
and General Departments.*

Copy forwarded to :—

1. The Assistant Minister Peshi to His Exalted Highness the Nizam.
2. The Assistant Minister, Political Department.
3. The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
4. The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
5. The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
6. The Superintendent of Archaeology.
7. The Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Jarida*.



No. 60.

FROM

G. YAZDANI, Esq., M.A.,

Superintendent of Archaeology,

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Judicial, Police and General Departments.

Dated Hyderabad (Dn.), the 20th March, 1918.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith two copies of the Report on the working of the Archaeological Department for the year 1326 Fasli (1916-17 A.D.).

A set of the photographs taken during the year under report has already been submitted to Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. YAZDANI,

Superintendent.

Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad State

for

1916-17 A.D. (1326 F.).

On the 27th Urdibihisht (31st March, 1917) the term of the Superintendent's **Personnel** services expired, but H. E. H's. Government were pleased to ask the Government of India for the loan of his services for a further period of three years (*i.e.* up to 31st March, 1920), to which proposal the latter Government agreed. Following the extension of the Superintendent's services H. E. H's. Government also made the Department, which had hitherto been in an experimental stage, permanent (*vide* *Farmān* dated 18th *Ramazān*, 1335 A.H.).

The Superintendent was on privilege leave from the 1st Tir to the 15th Shahriwar (6th May to 21st July), but during this period work of an urgent nature was sent to him for disposal and there was no change in the personnel of the Department.

Owing to the prevalence of plague in the Dominions, it was not found **Teurs** practicable to carry out fully the programme published in last year's Report. However, the Superintendent was able to devote more time to the monuments in the Warangal district, which was more or less free from the epidemic, and also to pay short visits to several places in the Karimnagar and Aurangabād districts. The details of his tour are given in the diary published herewith (*vide* Appendix A).

The temples at Palampet, which represent, perhaps, the brightest stars in **Conservation**, the galaxy of mediaeval Deccan temples, were carefully examined. This group has remained in obscurity owing to its unfavourable situation, being at some distance from the beaten track. On a platform (6' 4" high) of a cruciform plan stands the great temple. The plinth instead of being plain has been divided into foliating surfaces, which give a very pleasing effect to the general plan of the monument, and a space 10 ft. wide all around the temple once formed a sort of promenade for devout pilgrims to view the long panels of impassioned figurine which adorn the exterior of the building. These carvings are of a most heterogeneous character, consisting of gods, goddesses, warriors, acrobats, musicians, dancing girls—in different and often obscene attitudes. A peculiarity of this building is the figure brackets which spring from the shoulder of the outer pillars and nominally support the ponderous *chhajā* beams. They are mere ornaments having no architectural purpose, and represent the intermediate stage between their earlier analogues at Sanchi and the later examples at Vijayanagar.

Annual Report, 1914-15, Pl. V). Twelve of them consist of female figures which, though executed with great precision and accuracy, in general effect are not very pleasing to the eye. The fingers with long nails are exceptionally good, the poses of the body are also in some cases graceful, but the contour and the expression of the face are less successful and represent very poor art. The floral designs and figures of animals, on the other hand, are exceedingly fine, and one is tempted to think that the artists would not have failed so miserably in their delineation of the human form if their work had not been dominated by religious conventionalities.

The architecture of the building is lofty and grand and there is a decided sense of proportion and symmetry. The temple represents the full development of the mediæval Deccan style, which Fergusson has termed 'Chalukyan.' Mr. Havell, in his enthusiastic analysis of symbolism in Indian architecture, speaks of this designation as 'delusive,' but the reasons which led Fergusson to adopt the term were, that the style developed its distinctive features during the reign of the Chalukya dynasty, and that it flourished in the country which was under their sway. Recently some scholars, dissatisfied with the terminology of Fergusson, have adopted equally indefinite terms, to wit, the temples of this type in the Mysore State have been called 'Hoysala,' which term, if applied to their analogues in Warangal, the seat of Kakatya kings, becomes equally perplexing.¹ If the influence of the Chalukya dynasty is not considered to be the main factor in the evolution of the style, the term 'Chalukyan' might be changed for 'Dekhani', which can be the only other appropriate name for the style.

The temple has several inscriptions which, as stated in the last year's Report, are being edited by Dr. L. D. Barnett, Officer in charge of Oriental MSS., British Museum, for the *Hyderabad Archaeological Series*, and will be published shortly.

The other temples at Palampet although of smaller dimensions are built more or less in the same style, and in some cases are adorned with sculptures of surpassing beauty. For instance, the scene represented on a door panel of the temple at the western end of the Ramappa Lake Band, in which a sylvan deity standing in front is shown removing a thorn from her foot, is full of life and exhibits wonderful conception on the part of the artist (*Annual Report, 1915-16, Pl. IX b.*).

These monuments though structurally in a fair state of preservation were embosomed in a thick growth of rank vegetation, and the interiors were extremely filthy. The Superintendent immediately after his inspection of the temples had them thoroughly cleared of grass and plants, and their plinths fully exposed and courtyards levelled and cleaned. These simple measures have not only saved the buildings from falling into rapid ruin, but have also considerably improved their general appearance.

In the Karimnagar District the Šivite temple at Uparpalli, a photograph of which was published in the last year's Report (Pl. VIII a), was carefully examined.

¹ The temple at Aundah (Parbhasi) bears a great resemblance to the famous temple at Halebid, and it would be entirely beside the point to name the architectural style of the former 'Hoysala' for it was built by the Yādava kings of Deogiri (Pls. V-VII).

The temple consists of a square hall 27' each way, with shrines and ante-chambers at the northern, western and southern ends (see plan, Pl. III b). The architecture of the temple is rather plain and the carvings also are simple. On the frieze of the northern shrine Ganeśa is represented dancing, apparently exultant at his victory over an evil spirit who is shown prostrated at Ganeśa's feet. Adjoining the temple in the southern direction there is an open pillared-hall with a shrine at its western end. The hall seems to have been built at a comparatively later period and the walls of the shrine are incomplete.

The roof of the temple needs attention and the pillars require resetting as they are not in plumb. Neat supports should be provided for the broken lintels: the courtyard should be levelled and cleaned, and grass and other vegetation thoroughly removed from the roof and walls of the building. A note embodying these measures will be submitted to Government shortly.

In the old city of Hyderabad, along the road which runs from the Purāna Pul to Golconda, some of the most beautiful monuments of the Qutb Shāhi period may be seen. They comprise shrines, mosques, baths, façades of old shops and dwelling houses, and as a large number of them have inscriptions they possess an additional interest for the antiquary. Mr. A. Hydari, whose knowledge of and interest in the monuments of the Dominions are always of great assistance to the Department, drew the attention of the Superintendent to a mosque of this group called the Toli Masjid. The building is very typical of the general character of the Qutb Shāhi style and will be described here in some detail. It was built by Müsa Khān,¹ a dignitary of the court of 'Abdullāh Qutb Shāh, who held the office of Mahalldar (Lord Chamberlain), but in time of war he played also the rôle of a general. An inscription carved in the prayer-niche gives 1082 A.H. (1671 A.D.) as the date of the erection of the building.²

¹ For Müsa Khān see *Muntakhabu-l-lubāb*, Vol. II, p. 311, and *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1913-14, pp. 51-3.

² The inscription reads thus:—

لِمَنِ الْمُلْكُ الْيَوْمَ لِلَّهِ وَالْيَوْمُ الْقَيْمَرُ
مُوسَى خَانُ بْنُ كَوْدُ ابْنِ مُسْكَدَشْ كَمْ شَدَ مُسْكَدَشْ دُورُ شَادُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
بِتَارِيخِ مُسْكَدَشْ جُونُ شَدَ نَدَا بَنَى كَوْدُ مُسْكَدَشْ بَنَامُ كَوْدَا

1082

TRANSLATION.

For whom is the kingdom to-day? For God, the One, the All-powerful.

Müsa Khān built this mosque.

Which was completed in the reign of Shah 'Abdullāh.

As a chronogram for the mosque this was announced (by the Invisible Speaker):

"Built the mosque in the name of God." 1081 A.H. = 1671 A.D.

In the courtyard of the mosque two inscribed slabs of black basalt (38" x 15") are placed on a grave. The inscription records the erection of a mosque in 1043 A.H. during the reign of 'Abdullāh Qutb Shāh. The mosque referred to in the inscription is apparently different from the Toli Masjid because the latter was erected in 1082 A.H.

The text of the inscription is as follows:—

بَنَتْ اَنْهَامُ اِبْنِ بَنَى اِزْ سَعِ شِيجْ يَمْشِوا
شَدَ بِحُكْمِ شَادِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ اِبْنِ مُسْكَدَشْ بَنَى
در زمان شاه خير انديش گردون بارگاه
گلوستم چون سال تاریخش ز پهون نیب گفت

1043

The mosque is situated within an extensive enclosure which originally had a large garden, but no vestige of it remains now. Flights of steps on three sides—east, north and south—lead the visitor to an elevated terrace (6 ft. high) forming the courtyard of the mosque. The prayer-hall is four feet higher and consists of a double hall, the outer apartment having five arched openings and the inner only three, the place of the extreme openings towards north and south being occupied by two niches built in the pillar and lintel style. In the inner hall at the western end there is a prayer-niche in the form of a semi-decagon. Two lofty minarets (60 ft. high, approximately) flank the building at each side (north and south), and a number of small cupolas adorn the roof. The lower part of the mosque up to the roof is built of ashlar masonry, while the upper part is constructed of brick and lime, probably to carry cut-plaster decorations.

The chief feature of the building is its decorations, which have a strong Hindu influence in motif as well as in sentiment. To wit, the circular earthen pot which is so common a theme in Hindu architectural ornamentation is largely adopted here—(1) the shafts of the minarets rise from pot-shaped bases, (2) the façade is adorned with rows of black basalt pots cut in relief. Again, elephant-tusk brackets, which are absolutely Hindu in origin—the figure of an animal being repugnant to orthodox Muslim taste—have been used profusely in the mosque. Further, there are niches in the pillar and lintel style identical in form with niches in temples for the accommodation of images. Another Hindu feature, which may escape the notice of a casual visitor, is that just as the Hindu adorns the exterior surface of the temple with miniature *sikhāras* and other architectural detail, in the mosque also the tops of niches are adorned with miniature mosques and minarets.

In Hindu temples the decorations are often carried to excess and conventionality predominates over artistic sense. These peculiarities are superabundant in this mosque as also in other *Qutb Shahi* monuments. The cut-plaster decorations are always excessive, and the number of small turrets and cupolas is unnecessarily large. In this mosque an extraordinary illustration of conventionality ruling artistic taste may be seen in the façade of the inner apartment of the hall, which is adorned with a *chhajja* supported on elephant-tusk brackets and is extremely incongruous there. Another instance of blind conventionality is the use of the trellis-work screens which probably originated from the Zenana palaces where they were quite appropriate. In this mosque the space between the minarets on the roof is filled with a trellis screen of exquisite workmanship. The *jalī* designs are extremely fine and artistic; but the screen has no archi-

TRANSLATIONS.

In the reign of the well-wishing king, of heavenly court,
This building was completed through the efforts of the Shaikh, the leader.
When I asked the Invisible Inspire for a chronogram for the building, he said,
"This mosque was built by the order of the king 'Abdullah."

Written by Latfullah al-Husaini at-Tabrizi, 1043 A.H. (1633 A.D.).

In calculating the numerical value of the letters the *lām* of 'Abdullah which is double (لـلـلـ) is counted twice.

tectural purpose there and shows bad taste. The impression made by such buildings overloaded with decoration is, if one may say so, like the impression left by the ostentatious and lavish display of personal adornment generally favoured by lowly persons suddenly become rich.

The Toli Masjid is in need of slight repairs, and the Superintendent intends to have the following measures executed in consultation with the Ecclesiastical Department:—(1) laying out a *muram* path (4 ft. broad) from the Golconda road to the flight of steps towards the north; (2) thorough repair of steps on all the three sides; (3) cleaning and repair of the terraced courtyard of the mosque, which will include the restoration and resetting of missing and loose marginal stones of the courtyard and the cistern for ablutions; (4) thorough repair to the curtain-wall behind the mosque (towards west); (5) the removal of small plants growing on the building; and (6) exposing the plinth of the building and laying out a *muram* path (4 ft. wide) all round, with a sharp slope outside so that the rain water may not sink into the foundation of the mosque.

In the Aurangabad district the campaign of conservation started two years ago has been carried on vigorously, and the repairs to the Buddhist caves at Aurangabad and to the Šivite temple at Anwā have nearly reached completion. In the matter of the preservation of the Ajanta paintings Sir John Marshall was kind enough to consult the three most notable experts of "restauri" in Italy—M. Luigi Cavenaghi, to whom is due the restoration of the "Cenacolo" of Leonardo de Vinci; (2) Prof. Tito Venturini, who restored the frescoes of the dome of Parma; and (3) Prof. Fabrizio Lucsrini, who was entrusted with the restoration of the paintings of some ancient tombs in Egypt. The process of preservation suggested by the specialists requires much expert knowledge and technical skill, so His Exalted Highness' Government have desired the Director General of Archaeology kindly to engage the services of one of these artists and to bring him out for a winter to India.

In Adhur (November) the Superintendent visited the Madras Museum where, Excavation. not contrary to his expectations, he found a large quantity of *marked* pottery which he carefully studied, and a note on which has since been published in the *Journal of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society*, No. 3, 1917. The most notable feature about the marks is that 75 per cent of them are identical with the alphabetic signs given by Evans in his comparative table showing the relation in Cretan and Aegean, Egypto-Libyan and Libyan writings.¹ An identity to such an extent cannot be accidental, and one is led to believe that the cairn-builder of Southern India had a distinct connection, either of stock or culture, with the Mediterranean race whom Sergi calls Eur-African. This view gains further

¹ In the paper published in the *J.H.A.S.* (No. 3, p. 61) the Superintendent pointed out the similarity of several of these marks to Brahmi letters. The similarity may stand for as much in significance as the resemblance of the Phoenician characters to the alphabetiform signs of European dolmens about which Sergi (*Mediterranean Race*, p. 302) observes: "The characters called Phoenician are only a derived form of the alphabetiform signs that appeared during prehistoric times in Africa, in the Mediterranean, and in Western Europe. The Phoenicians, if indeed it was the Phoenicians who diffused the alphabet, only systematised signs that were already known and already indicated phonetic characters." Developing the argument, it is not unlikely that in India Brahmi may also be connected with the prehistoric marks current in the Deccan.

FIG. 1.

"Marks" found on pottery dug out from cairns in the Deccan and Southern India.

附录一

Linear writing signs on clay vessels (Ps Morgan).

Serial Mediterranean Race, Fig. 51.

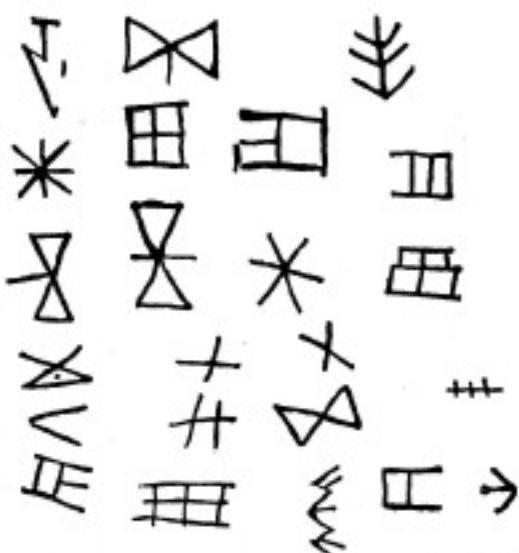
附录 3

1	2	3	4	5	6
↖	↖	↖↖	↖↖	↖↖	↖↖
↗	↗↗				↗↗
↘	↘	↘			↘
↙	↙	↙↙	↙↙	↙↙	↙↙
↔	↔	↔↔	↔↔	↔↔	↔↔
↑	↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑	↑↑
↓	↓	↓↓	↓↓	↓↓	↓↓

(1) Archaic Phœnician characters; (2) Mesa inscription; (3) incised stones; (4) Ibsamul inscription; (5) Carthaginian coin; (6) Archaic Hebrew. (Lenormant).

Setzi, Mediterranean Race, Fig. 88.

FIG. 4.



Alphabetic signs of the Mycenaean epoch at Crete
(Evans).

FIG. 5.

Comparison of alphabetiform signs (Evans).



FIG. 6.

Comparison Table (Evans).

FIG. 7.



Characters of the Etruscan alphabet.
Sergi, *Mediterranean Race*, Fig. 82.

support from the uniformity in the shape and ornamentation of pottery, in the working of the stone, and in the ritual of the dead as well as in the curious mode of burial—in an extended position, in a doubled up and crouching position, and the burial of several bodies together as in family vaults.¹ The "Dravidian problem" which has hitherto been a tangled knot is being studied in this light by some scholars, and Mr. F. J. Richards, I.C.S., has collected some valuable information on this subject from an ethnographic point of view.

During the year under review Dr. E. H. Hunt opened altogether forty cairns at Maula 'Ali, Bowenpalli (near Secunderabad) and Raigir. The most important finds among copper articles consist of a bell, a semi-circular trinket, probably an amulet, and a few ornamental head bands for the bull. Among iron relics he found at Bowenpalli a trident to which the effigy of a buffalo skeleton is attached. The find is interesting and indicates that the cairn wherein it was found is of a comparatively late date—of a period when the cairn-builder had imbibed some of the religious beliefs of the conquering Aryan stock. The trident with the buffalo skeleton apparently represent the victory of Śiva over the demon Mahiśa which is so favourite a theme in Hindu sculpture. It was evidently put into the cairn to avert the influence of evil spirits.

Dr. E. H. Hunt has kindly promised to contribute a paper on his recent excavations to the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society.

Epigraphy.

No Hindu inscription of importance was discovered during the year although several minor Telugu epigraphs were copied at Medak and Bhainsa.

Dr. L. D. Barnett, to whom the editing of the Pākhal, Ramappa and Uparpalli inscriptions was entrusted (see last year's Report, p. 10), has, in spite of the many other calls on his leisure, kindly completed his readings and translations of the last two inscriptions, and his scholarly monograph on them is now ready for publication (No. 3, *Hyderabad Archaeological Series*). Dr. L. D. Barnett proposes to edit separately the inscription of Pākhal on account of its great length.

In Muslim epigraphy the outstanding feature of the year's work is the acquirement of a complete set of rubbings of the inscriptions in the Golconda tombs and their publication with critical notes in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1915-16. Several of these inscriptions are of unique value for the chronology of the Qutb Shāhi period, because contemporary history in some cases offers very scanty information and scholars are likely to go astray. It was evidently due to these difficulties that Professor Jadu Nath Sarkar, whose reputation as an enthusiastic and careful student of Indian history is well established, was led by contemporary writings to fix 1086 A.H. as the date of 'Abdullah Qutb Shāh's

¹ In Southern India the mode of burial—in a doubled up position or in an extended position—varies to a large extent according to the availability of stone. In the districts where stone is plentiful the dead have been buried in stone cists in an extended position. On the other hand in places where stone is rare burial in a crouched position in dish-shaped clay coffins, or big earthen urns has been noticed. In some cases the burial of bone as bone has been noticed; which perhaps shows that bodies were first buried at a different place and later on shifted to a better resting place—a family vault, a husband or wife's tomb, or a spiritual leader's grotto. In some urns bones have been found in a calcined form, which indicate that "cremation", the practice prevalent among the ruling Aryan stock, had occupied the place of "inhumation." Such burials are apparently of a later date.

death, although the inscription on his tomb clearly shows that he died in 1083 A.H.¹

Besides the careful study of the epitaphs in the Golconda tombs the Superintendent has taken rubbings of several interesting Bahmani and Qutb Shāhi inscriptions in the Medak Fort and the Biloli mosque. Another inscription was copied at Narsāpur—32 miles north of Hyderabad, in the Pāigāh 'Ilaqa of the late Nawab Khurshid Jāh, which shows that Khāfi Khān, the great historian, on perceiving the scarcity of water in the town, built a large well of sweet water in 1140 A.H. (1727 A.D.).

During the year three hundred and ninety-seven coins were acquired as Numismatics, treasure-trove finds. Below is a list showing the districts and localities from which they were received :

<i>Class</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Locality</i>
16 gold coins of the Vijayanagar dynasty	Karimnagar	Sirser.
188 silver coins of the <u>Mughal</u> emperors	Mahbūbnagar	Yalkaçharlā.
187 " " " "	Do.	Pargī.
1 silver <u>Mughal</u> coin	Aurangabād	Anbar.
4 silver coins of the <u>Āṣaf</u> Jāhī dynasty	Nanded	Hadgāon.
1 copper <i>dub</i> of <u>Humāyūn</u> Bahmani	Do.	Do.

Of the coins received from the Mahbūbnagar district many are valuable as belonging to mints not represented in the cabinets of either the Indian Museum or the Lahore Museum (Plate XIII). A classified catalogue of these coins is published as Appendix G of the Report. The last column gives the price of the coins which are for sale or can be offered gratis to those institutions or Governments with whom H. E. H's. Government is on terms of exchange. The last date to apply for these coins is March 31st, 1919, when they will be distributed with due regard to the claims of each applicant.

In last year's Report it was noted that Government had sought the advice Museum of several experts in the matter of selecting a suitable candidate for the post of Curator of the Hyderabad Museum. During the year several names were recommended by specialists, and the case is now before Government for final decision.² The new appointment of the Director of Industries, recently created by H. E. H's. Government, it is hoped, will facilitate the initial equipment and subsequent development of the economic side of the Museum.

The most notable feature of the year's work is the institution of a medal in memory of the late Sir Alexander Pinhey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the founder and first President of the Society. The competition for the medal is open to scholars in any part of the world, and it will be awarded triennially for the best work on Deccan archaeology or history.

During the year several interesting papers were read under the auspices of the Society, and a volume of the *Journal* (No. 3) comprising the Society's

Hyderabad
Archæologi-
cal Society.

¹ This question has been fully discussed in the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society, No. 3, 1917, pp. 80-82.

² Since writing the Report Mr. T. Strennias, Bar.-at-Law, has been appointed Curator.

transactions was published. The number of ordinary members increased from fifty-five to eighty.

Publications. The publications issued by the Archaeological Department during the year are noted below:—

(1) *Annual Report, 1915-16 A.D. (1325 F.).*¹

(2) *The Daulatabād Plates of Jagadekamalla*, Hyderabad Archaeological Series, No. 2.

In addition, the Superintendent edited the *Journal* (No. 3) of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society, the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1913-14, and the *Shāh Jahān Nāmāh* (Fasc. III). The last work is being published under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and the Superintendent has been engaged for a considerable time in editing it, doing the work in pieces as opportunity offered.

The Superintendent, as usual, also contributed a detailed article this year on the temples of Pālampet, to the *Annual Report* of the Director General of Archaeology, Part II; one essay on the "Megalithic Remains of the Deccan" to the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society, 1917; and four essays on Islamic inscriptions to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1915-16.

Library. Fifty-six new books were added to the library of the Department, of which twenty-eight were purchased and the rest were received as presents. Among the purchased volumes there is a manuscript statistical account of the Deccan compiled in the reign of Muḥammad Shāh. It is written somewhat in the style of the modern gazetteers, and, besides giving a short history of important places, contains full statistical tables of the assessment of all the various districts and villages. The book seems to be identical to MS. No. 470 of the India Office Library (*Cf. Catalogue of Persian MSS.* by Éthe).

Photographs. Seventy-two photographs were taken during the year. A complete set of them has been submitted to Government. Several of the photographs have been reproduced in this Report to illustrate the main architectural features of the monuments of the Deccan. Students of Indian art and architecture have often complained against the scarcity of illustrative material,² and this Department since its institution has endeavoured to lessen the scarcity by publishing every year a certain number of plates illustrative of choice specimens of Deccan art. A complete list of the negatives is given in Appendix E.

Drawings. During the year seven large drawings and several maps and sketches were prepared. The titles, scales, etc., of the large drawings are given in Appendix F.

Expenditure on Conservation. The expenditure on the conservation of monuments in the Dominions amounted to O.S. Rs. 33,381-7-8 (B.G. Rs. 28,612-11-2). The total amount of the Government grant could not be spent fully, as repairs to many buildings were not taken in hand owing to the estimates not being sanctioned. Conservation work is now in progress at Ajanṭa, Bidar, Ittagi (Raichur) and several other places,

¹ It is unfortunate that the Urdu edition of the Report owing to the great delay made by the Government Press could not be issued in time.

² See *J.H.A.S.*, No. 1916, p. 132, and *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture* by Ferguson and Burgess, Vol. II, p. 280.

and it is hoped that the liberal grant of Government will be fully utilized in coming years. A detailed statement of the expenditure is given in Appendix C.

During the period under report a sum of O.S. Rs. 17,181-1-4 (B.G. Rs. 14,726-10-8) was spent on the maintenance of the Department. A detailed statement of the expenditure is given in Appendix B.

In Dai and Baihman (November and December) it is intended to visit those monuments in the Medak, Nizāmabād, Nanded and Parbhani districts which have not been examined yet owing to their distance from the railway line. Isfandār and Farwardin (January and February) will be devoted to the exploration of the Āṣifabād ('Ādilabād) district which has hitherto remained *terra incognita* to archaeologists, due to the difficulty of communication and density of jungle. Besides this, short visits according to emergency will be paid to places where conservation work is in progress.

Expenditure
on the main-
tenance of the
Department.

Tour Pro-
gramme
for 1917-18
(1327 P.).

G. VAZDANI,

HYDERABAD, DECCAN : }
20th March, 1918. }

*Superintendent of Archaeology,
H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions.*



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A.

SUPERINTENDENT'S DIARY.

(7th October, 1916, to 6th October, 1917—1st *Adhur* to 29th *Abān*, 1326 *Fasli*)

Month.	Date.	Place.
October (<i>Adhur</i>)	6th-31st (1st-26th)	Duty at headquarters.
November (<i>Adhur</i> & <i>Dai</i>)	1st-3rd (27th-29th)	Do.
"	4th-5th (30th-1st)	Hyderabad to Madras.
"	6th-11th (2nd-7th)	Halt at Madras.
"	12th-15th (8th-9th)	Madras to Hyderabad.
"	14th-30th (10th-26th)	Duty at headquarters.
December (<i>Dai</i> & <i>Baihman</i>)	1st-3rd (27th-29th)	Do.
"	4th (1st)	Hyderabad to Nekkonda.
"	5th (2nd)	Nekkonda to Narsampet.
"	6th (3rd)	Narsampet to Pakhal.
"	7th-8th (4th-5th)	Halt at Pakhal.
"	9th (6th)	Narsampet to Qazipet.
"	10th (7th)	Halt at Qazipet.
"	11th (8th)	Qazipet to Mallampalli.
"	12th (9th)	Mallampalli to Ramappa.
"	13th-16th (10th-13th)	Halt at Ramappa.
"	17th (14th)	Ramappa to Mallampalli.
"	18th (15th)	Mallampalli to Qazipet.
"	19th (16th)	Qazipet to Hyderabad.

APPENDIX A—*concl.*

Month.	Date.	Place.
December (<i>Baihman</i>)	20th-24th (17th-21st)	Duty at headquarters.
	25th (22nd)	Hyderabad to Qazipet.
	26th (23rd)	Qazipet to Uparpalli.
	27th (24th)	Uparpalli to Qazipet.
	28th (25th)	Qazipet to Hyderabad.
	29th-31st (26th-28th)	Duty at headquarters.
January (<i>Baihman</i> & <i>Isfandär</i>)	1st-31st (29th-29th)	Do.
February (<i>Isfandär</i> & <i>Farwardin</i>)	1st-20th (30th-19th)	Do.
	21st (20th)	Hyderabad to Golconda and back.
	22nd-28th (21st-27th)	Duty at headquarters.
March (<i>Farwardin</i> & <i>Urdibikhshî</i>)	1st-22nd (28th-18th)	Do.
	23rd (19th)	Hyderabad to Golconda and back.
	24th-31st (20th-27th)	Duty at headquarters.
April (<i>Urdibikhshî</i> & <i>Khurdâd</i>)	1st-9th (28th-5th)	Do.
	10th (6th)	Hyderabad to Bowenpalli and back.
	11th-30th (7th-26th)	Duty at headquarters.
May to July (<i>Khurdâd</i> to <i>Shahriwar</i>)	1st-2nd (27th-28th)	Hyderabad to Aurangabad.
	3rd-5th (29th-31st)	Halt at Aurangabad.
	6th May to 21st July (1st <i>Tir</i> to 15th <i>Shahriwar</i>)	On leave.
	22nd-31st (16th-25th)	Duty at headquarters.
August to October (<i>Shahriwar</i> to <i>Ābân</i>)	1st August to 5th Oct. (26th <i>Shahriwar</i> to 30th <i>Ābân</i>)	Do.

APPENDIX B.

Expenditure on the Archaeological Department, Hyderabad, during the year, 7th October, 1916, to 6th October, 1917 (1326 Fasli).

Salaries :—	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Superintendent (B.G. Rs. 500—50—600) ..	6,719 10 0	
Contribution (B.G. Rs. 62—8—0) ..	875 0 0	
House-rent (Rs. 75) ..	900 0 0	
Establishment ..	2,697 6 8	
Temporary Establishment ..	179 12 9	
Grain Compensation ..	36 0 0	
Plague allowance ..	46 1 10	
		11,453 15 3
Travelling allowances :—		
Superintendent ..	784 10 0	
Establishment ..	448 12 5	
		1,233 6 5
Contingencies :—		
Fixed Contingencies ..	600 0 0	
Livery for peons ..	43 0 0	
Extra Contingencies	Purchase of books Printing charges Service postage Purchase of furniture	584 0 0
		2,350 0 0
		100 0 0
		425 0 0
		4,102 0 0
Supply and Services :—		
Purchase of Drawing, Survey and Photo articles ..	391 11 8	
		391 11 8
	GRAND TOTAL ..	17,181 1 4
		(B.G. 14,726 10 3)

APPENDIX C.

Statement of expenditure on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Hyderabad State, during the year, 7th October, 1916, to 6th October, 1917 (1326 Fasli).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Amount spent during the year.	REMARKS.
Hyderabad	Hyderabad City.	Repairs to the Bādshāhī 'Āshūr Khānā.	Rs. As. P. 9,310 0 0	Rs. As. P. 1,942 14 11	Work was completed in 1325 F., but the claims of the contractor were settled in 1326 F.
"	Mughirabād	Repairs to the Mosque.	4,724 14 0	375 9 4	"
"	Hyderabad City.	Repairs to the Jorwān Hauz.	1,537 0 0	1,347 6 7	Completed.
Bidar	Bidar	Repairs to the tomb of Khān Jahān Barid.	466 0 0	465 3 2	"
"	"	Repairs to the tomb of Amir Barid.	972 0 0	774 8 8	"
		Carried over ..	....	4,905 10 8	

APPENDIX C—*concl.*

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Amount spent during the year.	REMARKS.
		Brought forward ..	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P. 4,905 10 8	..
Bidar	.. Madrasah of Mahmūd Gāwān.	Salary of watchman.	168 0 0	165 0 0	..
..	.. Tombs of Bahmani and Barid Shāhī kings.	Salaries of watchmen.	168 0 0	168 0 0	..
..	.. Bidar Monuments.	Salary of temporary Draftsman.	675 0 0	675 0 0	..
Uthmanābād.	Naldurg ..	Repairs to the Fort	231 8 11	231 8 11	..
Karimnagar	Yelgandal	Repairs to the 'Idgāh.	500 0 0	499 0 0	..
Aurangabād	Ellora ..	Special repairs to the caves.	33,019 0 0	8,357 8 2	
..	Anwā ..	Repairs to the temple.	2,963 0 0	1,464 15 6	
..	Aurangabād	Repairs to the caves.	5,461 0 0	4,412 0 0	
..	Daulatābād	Repairs to the Fort.	2,400 0 0	2,176 2 0	
..	Aurangabād	Establishment for the supervision of repairs to the Archaeological monuments in the Aurangabād district.	6,180 0 0	7,743 3 5	
..	.. ..	Maintenance of Bibi-ka-Maqbarāh.	1,000 0 0	1,006 11 1	
..	Ellora ..	Maintenance of the caves.	400 0 0	361 15 5	
..	Daulatābād Fort.	Maintenance of the Fort.	2,500 0 0	2,504 12 9	
..	Ajantā ..	Salaries of watchmen.	300 0 0	314 3 11	
..	Rauzā ..	Watering the trees in the Rauzā Bungalow	.....	179 12 10	
Nānded	Qandhār ..	Repairs to the Fort.	1,500 0 0	1,499 12 0	
Gulbarga	Gulbarga ..	Maintenance of Archaeological buildings.	418 0 0	414 6 8	
Warangal	Palampet	Salary of the watchman.	96 0 0	96 0 0	
		Total ..	.....	37,175 11 4	
		Deduct amount over charged.	.....	3,794 1 8	
		Total Expenditure 1916-17 (1326 F.)	.....	33,381 9 8	
			.....	(B.G. 28,612 12 10)	

APPENDIX D.

List of books in the Library of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Hyderabad, acquired during the year, 7th October, 1916, to 6th October, 1917 (1326 F.)

Serial No.	Title.	REMARKS.
JOURNALS AND PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.		
449	The <i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland</i> , 1917, Parts I-IV.	Purchased.
450-51	The <i>Journal of the Panjab Historical Society</i> , Vols. V-VI ..	Presented by the Publishers.
452	The <i>Journal of the U.P. Historical Society</i> , No. 1, 1917 ..	Do.
453	The <i>Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society</i> , Vol. III, Parts 1-4, 1917.	Do.
454	The <i>Journal of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society</i> , Vol. II, 1917.	Do.
455-56	The <i>Journal of the Mythic Society</i> , Vol. VII (Parts 1-4), Vol. VIII (Parts 1-2).	Do.
457	The <i>Journal of the Bangya Sahitya</i> , Calcutta, 1917, 2 parts ..	Do.
458	The <i>Ceylon Antiquary</i> , Vol. II, Part 4, and Vol. III, Parts 1-3	Do.
459-60	Bulletin de l'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient, Tome XVI, No. 5, and Tome XVII, Nos. 1 and 3.	Do.
461	Liste des Publications et Tables du Bulletin (1901-1915), 1917.	Do.
462	Indian Architecture, Parts 1-6	Purchased.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
463	REPORTS— <i>Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India</i> , Part I, 1915-16.	Presented by Government of India.
464	Do. do. Part II, 1913-14	Do.
465	<i>Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle</i> , 1916.	Do.
466	<i>Report of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Frontier Circle</i> , 1916-17.	Do.
467	<i>Annual Report of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Eastern Circle</i> , 1915-16.	Do.
468	<i>Report of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Burma</i> , 1917 ..	Do.
469	<i>Annual Report of the Archaeological Superintendent, Western Circle</i> , 1916.	Do.
470	<i>Report of the Archaeological Superintendent, Southern Circle</i> , 1916-17.	Do.
471	<i>Annual Report of the Assistant Superintendent of Archaeology for Epigraphy, Southern Circle</i> , 1916-17.	Do.

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title.	REMARKS.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY— <i>concl.</i>		
472	<i>Report of the Archaeological Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, 1915-16 (1325 F.).</i>	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.
473	<i>Annual Report, Mysore Archaeological Department, 1916</i>	Presented by Mysore State.
474	Do. do. do. 1917	Do.
MONOGRAPHS—		
475	<i>Taw Sein Ko, Archaeological Notes on Pagan</i>	Presented by the Author.
476	Do. Archaeological Notes on Mandalay	Do.
477	<i>Narasimhachar, R., Kesava Temple at Somnathapur, Mysore Archaeological Series, No. 1.</i>	Do.
478	<i>Sastri, H. Krishna, Asokan Edict of Maski, Hyderabad Archaeological Series, No. 1.</i>	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.
479	<i>Bhandarkar, D. R., Daulatabad Plates of Jagadekamalla</i>	Do.
REPORTS (New Imperial Series)—		
480	<i>Sastri, H. Krishna, South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II</i>	Presented by Government of India.
ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.		
481	<i>Coomaraswamy, A., Buddha and the Gospel of Buddhism</i>	Purchased.
482	<i>Gründedel, A., Buddhist Art in India. Translated by A. C. Gibson; revised and enlarged by J. Burgess.</i>	Do.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.		
MANUSCRIPTS—		
<i>Statistical Account of the Deccan. (India Office Catalogue, Ms. No. 470).</i>		Do.
BIBLIOTHECA INDICA—		
483	<i>'Abdu-l-Baqi Nahawandi Ma'athir-i-Rahimi</i>	Do.
484	<i>Muhammad Kazim, 'Alamgir Nama</i>	Do.
485	<i>Muhammad Saqfi, Ma'athir-i-'Alamgiri</i>	Do.
PERSIAN AND ARABIC TEXTS—		
486-87	<i>Ibn-Challikan, Wafyatu-l-Ā'yān. Edited by F. Wüstenfeld. Vols. I-II.</i>	Do.
488	<i>Aboulfedā, Géographie D', edidit Reinaud</i>	Do.
489	<i>Al-Belādsori, Futūhu-l-Buldan. Edited by M. J. De Goege</i>	Do.

APPENDIX D—*concl'd.*

Serial No.	Title.	REMARKS.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY— <i>concl'd.</i>		
490	<i>Mir Ghuslām 'Alī Āzād, Ma'āthiru-l-Kirām</i> , edited by 'Abdullah Khān.	Purchased.
491	<i>Mirza Ibrāhīm Zubairī, Basātinu-s-Salāṭīn</i> (History of Bijapur)	Do.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA (<i>in English</i>)—		
492	<i>Al-Beruni, Āthāru-l-Baqīya</i> . Translated by C. E. Sachau ..	Do.
493	Do. <i>Kitabu-l-Hind</i> . English edition by C. E. Sachau ..	Do.
494	<i>Aurangabād Gazetteer</i>	Do.
495	<i>Cunningham, A.</i> , The Ancient Geography of India, Buddhist period.	Do.
496-97	<i>Marco Polo</i> , Travels, edited by Col. H. Yule, Vols. I-II ..	Do.
498	<i>Stewart, Major Charles</i> , <i>Tezkereh Al Vakiat of Jouher Aftabchi</i> , (Oriental Translation Fund).	Do.
ARCHAEOLOGY		
499	<i>Bruce Foote, R.</i> , Catalogue Raisonné (Madras Government Museum).	Purchased.
500	Do. Catalogue of the Prehistoric Antiquities (Madras Government Museum).	Do.
501	<i>Coggan Brown, J.</i> , Catalogue of the Prehistoric Antiquities in the Indian Museum (Archaeological Survey of India).	Presented by Government of India.
502	<i>Hornell, James</i> , The Sacred Chank of India, Madras Fisheries Bulletin No. 7.	Purchased.
503	<i>Rea, Alexander</i> , Catalogue of the Prehistoric Antiquities from Adichannalur and Perumbāir (Madras Government Museum).	Do.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
504	<i>Aiyangar, S. K.</i> , Tamil Studies.	Purchased.

APPENDIX E.

List of photographic negatives prepared by the Office of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Hyderabad, during the year 1916-17 (1326 F.).

Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
311	Library of Nawab Salar Jang, Hyderabad.	Hadiqa Ḥakīm Sanī's, Shāhjahan's autograph ..	6½" x 4½"
312	"	" Duplicate	"
313	"	MS. written by 'Ali Kātib for King 'Abdul 'Aziz of Bukhara, 956 H.	"
314	"	Mathnawi Zulalī, Shāhjahan's autograph ..	"
315	Hyderabad	Padshāhī 'Āshūrkhana, Tile-work (after repair) ..	8½" x 6½"
316	Rāigir (Nalgonda)	Black, polished pot, dug out from a cairn ..	6½" x 4½"
317	"	" Another view	"
318	"	Red pots from a cairn	"
319	Hyderabad	Pots of various shapes, dug out from cairns ..	"
320	Dornakal	Pottery from a cist, black and red	"
321	Hyderabad	Iron implements, dug out from cairns	"
322	Ajantā (Aurangābād).	Cave IX, exterior	8½" x 6½"
323	"	Cave X, interior	"
324	"	Cave XXVI, interior	"
325	Hyderabad	Sculptures in the garden of Mr. R. I. R. Glancy's bungalow ..	"
326	"	"	6½" x 4½"
327	Kuppal (Rāichūr)	Fort, General view	8½" x 6½"
328	"	" Another view	"
329	"	Bahādur Banda (Fort), General view	"
330	"	" .. Another view	"
331	Komatūr (Medak)	Masjid, General view	6½" x 4½"
332	"	" (Duplicate)	"
333	Medak	Fort, Carvings on the gateway	"
334	"	" .. Gateway, front view	8½" x 6½"
335	"	" .. General view	6½" x 4½"
335a	"	" (Duplicate)	"

APPENDIX E—*contd.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
336	Dichpalli (Nigāma-bād).	Temple, Carvings of the doorway	6½" x 4½"
336a	"	"	"
336b	"	"	"
337	"	Main doorway	"
338	"	View from S.W.	8½" x 6½"
338a	"	"	6½" x 4½"
339	"	View from N.W.	8½" x 6½"
339a	"	"	6½" x 4½"
340	"	View from South	8½" x 6½"
341	"	Door of the shrine	6½" x 4½"
341a	"	"	"
342	"	Southern doorway	"
343	"	Pillar near the main doorway	"
344	"	Another pillar	"
345	"	(Detail), View from South	8½" x 6½"
346	"	" View from West	"
347	"	Interior of the shrine	6½" x 4½"
348	"	General view from West	8½" x 6½"
349	Kadli (Nirmal)	Sculptures	6½" x 4½"
350	"	Sikhara	8½" x 6½"
351	Timurnī (Nirmal)	Tomb of Shāh Lutfullah	6½" x 4½"
352	Bhainsa (Nāṇḍed)	Temple near the tank, Canarese inscription	"
353	Biloli (Nāṇḍed)	Mosque, General view	8½" x 6½"
354	"	Façade (detail)	"
355	"	Inscription	"
356	"	Lower part of the minaret	6½" x 4½"
357	"	Pulpit	"
358	Aundāh (Parbhani)	Nagānātha temple and tank, General view	8½" x 6½"
359	"	" General view	"
360	"	" Eastern side (detail)	"

APPENDIX E—*concl.*

Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
361	Aundāb (Parbhani)	Nagānātha temple, Southern side (detail)...	.. $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$
362	"	" Sikkara from East "
363	"	" , from South "
364	"	" Northern side (detail)	.. "
365	"	" Southern side (detail)	.. "
366	"	" View from N.W. "
367	"	" View from East "
368	"	" Carvings of the doorway ..	.. $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$
369	"	" View from North "
370	"	" Sikkara from South (detail)	.. "
371	"	" Pillar of the porch "
372	"	" Pillar of the hall "
373	"	" Doorway ..	.. $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$
373 ^a	"	" (Duplicate)	.. "
374	Māhūr (Āṣifabād)	Mawālā tank, General view "
375	Hyderabad	Toli Masjid, General view ..	.. $6\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$
376	"	" (Duplicate)	.. "
377	"	" Façade (detail) ..	.. $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$
378	Pākhāl (Warangal)	Pākhāl Lake inscription, 1st side ..	.. $12'' \times 10''$
379	"	" " 2nd side "
380	"	" " 3rd side "
381	"	" " 4th side "

APPENDIX F.

List of drawings prepared during the year—7th October, 1916, to 6th October, 1917 (1326 F.).

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
10	Uparpalli (Karim-nagar).	Plan of the temple	6' to 1"
11	Hyderabad	Plan of the Toli Masjid	8' to 1"
12	Mähür (Āśifabād)	Plan of the Cave temples	10' to 1"
13	Aundāh (Parbhani)	Plan of the Nāganātha temple	10' to 1"
14	Mähür (Āśifabād)	Plan of the Mawalā tank	40' to 1"
15	Biloli (Nanjed)	Plan of the Masjid	8' to 1"

APPENDIX G.

List of coins acquired during the year 1916-17 (1326 F.).

MUHAMMAD B. HUMĀYŪN BAHMANI.

A.H. 867-87. A.D. 1463-82.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
AE I العاصم شمس الدين والدين	..... بن همايون السلطان	..	..

KRISHNA DEVA RĀYA (Vijayanagar).

A.D. 1509-30.

N 2-7	..	..	Three-line legend, (1) Sri Pratā (2) pā (3) rāya.	Seated deity.	Half-pagodas.	Rs. 6/- each.
8	..	..	"	"	Pagoda.	Rs. 10/-

ACHYUTA RĀYA (Vijayanagar).

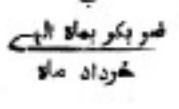
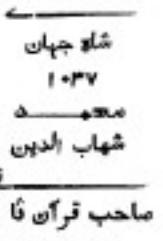
A.D. 1530-42.

N 9-17	Three-line legend, (1) Sri Pra (2) tāpāchylā (3) rāya.	Double-headed eagle-monster (<i>gandā bheruṇḍa</i>), holding up elephants in its beaks and claws.	Half-pagodas.	Rs. 6/- each.
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APPENDIX G—*contd.*

SHĀH JAHĀN.

A.H. 1037-68. A.D. 1628-58.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
AR 18	Bakkar	1037	The Kalima and	.....	..	..
" 19	"	"	In square the Kalima. Margins: Right بصدق ای بکر Bottom و علی عمر Left و رزی عثمان Top و علی علی	In dotted square Margins: Top and right مصاحب قرآن گانزی Bottom ضرب Left ...	..	..
" 20	"	"	In square the Kalima. Names in margins rubbed away.	"	..	Rs. 2/-

AURANGZEB.

A.H. 1068-1118. A.D. 1658-1707.

" 21	Itāwa	II100 32	عالم زب گیر اورون ۱۱۰۰ شلو زد چو بدر منیر سکه در جهان	مانوس عیندست سنة ۱۱۰۰ جلوس ضرب ۱۱۰۰	..	Re. 1/8
" 22	"	"	"	"	Legends very distinct.	..
" 23	"	II101 33	۱۱۰۱	"	..	..
" 24	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/12
" 25	"	II101 34	۱۱۰۱	"	..	..
" 26	"	II102 34	۱۱۰۲	"	..	..
" 27	"	II102 35	"	"	..	..
" 28	"	"	"	"	..	Rs. 2/-

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
29	Itāwa	1106 39	افریان ۱۱۰۶ هالم فیب گیر شہر زد چو یور منیر سکہ در جهان	مانوس میہنست محلوں فرب الاوا	..	..
30	"	1108 3...	۱۱۰۸	"	..	..
31	"	1113 45	۱۱۱۳	"	..	Re. 1/8
32	"	46	"	"	..	Re. 1/8
33	"	1114 46	۱۱۱۴	"	..	..
34	"	47	"	"	..	..
35	"	1116 49	۱۱۱۶	"	..	..
36	"	..	"	"	Date rubbed away.	Re. 1/8
37	Ajmer <i>Dāru-l-</i> <i>Khaṣr.</i>	1105 ..	۱۱۰۵	دار الخیر اجمیر فرب میہنست مانوس جلوں	..	..
38	"	1108 ..	۱۱۰۸	"	..	..
39	Ahsanabād	1115 47	۱۱۱۵	As on No. 21. " ۱۱۱۵ احسن باد	..	..
40	"	1116 48	۱۱۱۶	"	..	..
41	Ahmadabād	.. 6	"	" ۶ احمد باد	..	..
42	"	.. 31	"	" ۳۱	..	..
43	Akbarabād <i>Musta-</i> <i>qarru-l-</i> <i>Khilafat.</i>	..	"	اکبر باد فرب مستقر الخلافۃ میہنست جلوں مانوس	..	..

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
Ar 44	Akbarabād <i>Musta- garru-l- Khilāfat.</i>	..	In square بان شاہ عالم شاہ عالم گور Margins : Left ابو الظفر Top صاحب الدين Right محمد اورنگ زیب Bottom	In square اکبر باد ضرب Margins : Left جلوس Top میمانت Right مانوس Bottom ....	..	..
.. 45	Akbarnagar	.. 4	As on No. 21, but مہر منہر بدر مندو in place of	جلوس میمانت مانوس م ضرب اکبر نگر	..	..
.. 46	"	.. 22	"	"	..	..
.. 47	"	.. ۴۷	"	"	..	..
.. 48	Ilāhabād	۱۱۰۰	As on No. 21.	As on No. 21.	..	..
.. 49	Barellī	۱۰۹۹ ۳۱	۱۱۰۰ ۱۱۱۱	۱۱۰۰ ۱۱۱۱	..	..
.. 50	"	۱۱۰۱ ۳۳	۱۱۰۰ ۱۱۱۱	۱۱۰۰ ۱۱۱۱	..	..
.. 51	"	۱۱۰۸ ۴۰	۱۱۰۰ ۱۱۱۱	۱۱۰۰ ۱۱۱۱	..	..
.. 52	"	۱۱۰۸ ۴۱	"	۱۱۰۰ ۱۱۱۱	..	..
.. 53	"	۱۱۱۴ ۴۷	۱۱۰۰ ۱۱۱۱	۱۱۰۰ ۱۱۱۱	..	..
.. 54	Bijāpūr Dāru-z- Zafr.	.. ۳۱	"	جلوس میمانت مانو سندھ الظفر دار بیجا پور ضرب	..	..
.. 55	"	۱۱۰۶ ۳۸	۱۱۰۰ ۱۱۱۱	مانوس میمانت جلوس دار الظفر ۳۸ ضرب بیجاپور	..	..

APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 56	Bijapur Dāru-z- Zafr.	1106 39	As on No. 21.	مانوس میہنست جلوس دار الظفر ۳۸ فرب بیجاپور ۳۹	..	..
" 57	Tatta	1107 40	"	As on No. 21. ۴۰ ۴۱	..	..
" 58	Jahangir- nagar.	10.. 28	"	" (...) چھانگیر نگر	The regnal year is on the obverse and the hijri year on the re- verse.	..
" 59	"	1104 37	"	"	..	..
" 60	"	1111 44	"	"	..	..
" 61	"	47	"	"	..	..
" 62	Chinapatna	.. 41	"	"	..	..
" 63	"	45	"	"	..	..
" 64	Haidarabād, Dāru-l- Jihād.	1110 43	"	جلوس میہنست دارالجہاد مانوس ۴۳ فرب...	..	..
" 65	"	1116 48	"	"	On the ob- verse after the figures 1116 the letter ك is written.	..
" 66	Sūrat	1077 9	As on No. 21. Date to left of middle line. ۱۰۷۷	سنه ۱۰۷۷ جلوس میہنست مانوس سورت فرب	..	..
" 67	"	.. 11	"	"	..	Re. 1/8

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 68	Sūrat	1082 14	As on No. 21. Date to left of middle line. 1+88	ستة وعشرون مهدى عانون سورات ضرب	Regnal year cut.	..
" 69	"	14	"	"	"	Re. 1/8
" 70	"	14(?)	"	"	"	Re. 1/8
" 71	"	1088 20	" 1+88	"	"	..
" 72	"	1089 21	" 1+89	"	Has several punch marks.	Re. 1/8
" 73	"	"	"	"	Date in top line.	..
" 74	"	1090 22	" 1+90	عانون مهدى ستة وعشرون ضرب سورات	"	..
" 75-76	"	11 22	"	"	"	Re. 1/8 each.
" 77	"	1091 23	" 1+91	"	"	..
" 78	"	1091 24	" 1+91	"	Date in top line.	..
" 79-80	"	"	"	"	"	Re. 1/8 each.
" 81	"	1092 24	" 1+92	"	"	..
" 82	"	1093 25	"	"	"	..
" 83-84	"	"	"	"	"	Re. 1/8 each.
" 85	"	1093 26	" 1+93	"	"	..
" 86-87	"	"	"	"	"	Re. 1/8 each.
" 88	"	1094 27	" 1+94	"	"	..

APPENDIX O—*contd.*

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
AR 89	Sûrat	1095 27	As on No. 66. 1-18	As on No. 74. PV	..	..
" 90	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8
" 91	"	1095 28	1-18	" PA	..	..
" 92	"	1096 28	1-19	" PA	..	..
" 93	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/12
" 94	"	1097 29	1-19	" PA	..	..
" 95-97	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 98	"	1097 30	1-19	" PA	..	..
" 99	"	1098 30	1-18	" PA	..	..
" 100-103	"	"	"	" PA	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 104	"	1098 31	1-18	" PA	..	..
" 105	"	1099 31	1-19	"	..	..
" 106	"	1101 33	1-1	" PA	..	..
" 107	"	1102 34	1-1	" PA	..	..
" 108-109	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 110	"	1103 35	1-1	" PA	..	..
" 111-113	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 114	"	1104 36	1-1	" PA	..	..
" 115	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8
" 116	"	38	"	" PA	..	..

APPENDIX G—*contd*

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 117	Sūrat	.. 38	As on No. 66.	As on No. 74. PK	..	Re. 1/4
" 118	"	1107 39	..	.. PK	..	..
119-121	"	..	..	..	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 122	"	.. 40	..	.. PK	..	..
" 123	"	1110 42	..	.. PK	..	..
" 124	"	1110 43	..	.. PK	..	..
125-26	"	..	..	..	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 127	"	1112 44	..	.. PK	..	..
" 128	"	1112 45	..	.. PK	..	..
" 129	"	1113 46	..	.. PK	..	..
" 130	"	1114 46	..	.. PK	..	..
" 131	"	.. 47	..	.. PK	..	..
" 132	"	1116 48	..	.. PK	..	..
" 133	"	1116 49	..	.. PK	..	..
134-43	"	..	..	..	Date rubbed away.	Re. 1/4 each.
" 144	Sahrind (?)	1109 41	As on No. 21. ..	As on No. 21. PK دوہری (?)	Mint name cut.	Re. 1/4
" 145	Shāhjahan- abād <i>Dāru-l- Khilāfat</i>	1094 26	.. ..	دہلی شاہ جہان آباد شہر جلوس میہمت مانوس سنہ ۱۰۹۴	..	..
" 146	"	1097 30	.. ..	.. PK	..	..

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
147	Shāhjahan- abād <i>Dāru-l- Khilāfat</i> .	1097 30	As on No. 21. 1194	دَارُ الْخِلَافَةِ شَلَّوْ جَهَانْ إِيَادَ خُوب چلوں میونٹ مائوس ۱۱۹۴	..	Re. 1/8
148	"	1107 39	"	"	..	..
149	"	" 40	"	"	..	..
150-51	"	"	"	"	Date cut.	Re. 1/4 each.
152	Sholāpūr	1090 21	" 1194	As on No. 21. ۱۱۹۴ شَلَّوْ	..	..
153	"	"	"	"	Regnal year cut.	Re. 1/8
154	"	1097 30	" 1194	"	..	..
155	Katak	" 42	"	"	..	..
156	"	"	"	"	Name of mint cut.	Re. 1/4
157	Kambāyat	1093 25	Date ۱۱۹۴ in bottom line.	" ۱۱۹۴ کمبایت	..	..
158	"	" 26	"	"	..	..
159	"	" 28	"	"	..	..
160	"	1098 30	As on No. 21; but date 1194 in bottom line.	" ۱۱۹۴	..	..
161	"	1103 3[5]	" 1194	" [6]	..	..
162	"	1107 39	" 1194	"	..	..
163	"	1110 43	" 1194	"	..	..
164	"	" 47	"	"	..	..

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
AB 165	Gulkanda (Golconda)	.. 14	As on No. 21; but date ١-١٨ in bottom line.	As on No. 21. ج ٢١ گولکنڈہ	..	..
166	"	.. 21	"	" ج ٢١	..	..
167	"	.. 26	"	" ج ٢٦	..	..
168	"	.. 30	"	" ج ٣٠	..	..
169	"	.. 40	"	" ج ٤٠	..	..
170	Lāhor <i>Dāru-s-Saltānat.</i>	1094 26	.. ١-٩٤	لادور دار السلطنة عمر جلوس مہمنت ماتوس سنه ٢٩	..	..
171	"	1095 27	.. ١-٩٥	" ج ٢٧	..	..
172	"	1096 29	.. ١-٩٦	" ج ٢٩	..	..
173	"	1100 33	.. ١١-٠٠	" ج ٣٣	..	..
174	Lakhna'ū	1095 27	..	As on No. 21. ج ٢٧ لکھنؤ	..	..
175	Machhlipat- tan. (Masulipat- tan).	1100 33	Date ١١-٠٠ in top line.	جلوس مہمنت ماتوس سنه ٣٣ عمر مہمنت پنچ	..	..
176	"	1112 ..	.. ١١١٢	"	Regnal year cut.	..
177	Multān	1098 30	.. ١-٩٨	As on No. 21. ج ٣٠ ملاٹان	..	..
178	Mailapūr	1118 51	.. ١١١٨	ج ٥١ میلا پور ماتوس	Rare. See Plate XIII.	..
179	Nuṣrata- bād. (?)	.. 1	..	مہمنت جلوس عمر نمرود [ایاد] (?)	..	..

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
AR 180 5	As on No. 21.	As on No. 21. " "	..	..
181-82 6	"	" "	..	Re. 1/4 each.
183 9	But بدر مظفر " in place of بدر مظفر	جلوس مهمة مانوس ۹ مدة طهور ....	..	Re. 1/4
184 12	But بدر مظفر " in place of بدر مظفر	As on No. 179. " "	..	Re. 1/4
185 13	As on No. 21.	As on No. 21. " "	..	Re. 1/4
186 15	But بدر مظفر " in place of بدر مظفر	As on No. 183. " "	..	Re. 1/4
187	..	1087 19	As on No. 21; but date ۱۰۸۷ in bottom line.	As on No. 21. " "	..	Re. 1/4
188 21	"	" "	..	Re. 1/4
189 22	But بدر مظفر " in place of بدر مظفر	As on No. 183. " "	..	Re. 1/4
190	..	1090 23	As on No. 21. ۱۰۹۰	As on No. 21. " "	..	Re. 1/4
191	..	1091 24	" ۱۰۹۱	" "	..	Re. 1/8
192	..	1092 24	" ۱۰۹۲	" "	..	Re. 1/4
193-94 26	"	" "	..	Re. 1/4 each.
195 26	But بدر مظفر " in place of بدر مظفر	As on No. 183. " "	..	Re. 1/4
196 27	"	" "	..	Re. 1/4
197	..	1098 30	As on No. 21. ۱۰۹۸	As on No. 21. " "	..	Re. 1/4

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
AR 198	..	1098 31	As on No. 21. 1118	As on No. 21. PA	..	Re. 1/4
.. 199 31	As on No. 195.	As on No. 183. PA	..	Re. 1/4
.. 200	..	1099 32	As on No. 21. 1111	As on No. 21. PA	..	Re. 1/4
.. 201	..	1100 32	" 1111	"	..	Re. 1/4
.. 202-03	..	1101 33	" 1111	" PA	..	Re. 1/4 each.
.. 204 33	But <i>ج</i> in place of <i>ج</i> .	As on No. 183.	..	Re. 1/4
.. 205-06	..	1101 34	As on No. 21. 1111	As on No. 21. PA	..	Re. 1/4 each.
.. 207-09	..	1102 34	" 1111	"	..	Re. 1/4 each.
.. 210-II	..	1104 36	" 1111	" PA	..	Re. 1/4 each.
.. 212-13	..	1105 37	" 1111	" PA	..	Re. 1/4 each.
.. 214-15 37	But <i>ج</i> in place of <i>ج</i> .	As on No. 183. PA	..	Re. 1/4 each.
.. 216-18 38	"	" PA	..	Re. 1/4 each.
.. 219	..	"	As on No. 21.	As on No. 21. PA	..	Re. 1/4
.. 220	..	1106 39	" 1111	" PA	..	Re. 1/4
.. 221	..	1107 39	" 1111	"	..	Re. 1/4
.. 222 39	As on No. 21; but <i>ج</i> instead of <i>ج</i> .	As on No. 183.	..	Re. 1/4
.. 223	..	1109 41	As on No. 21. Date 1111 in last line.	As on No. 21. PA	..	Re. 1/8
.. 224	..	"	Date 1111 in top line.	"	..	Re. 1/8

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
AR 225-26	..	IIIO 42	As on No. 21. III-	As on No. 21. III	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 227-28	..	IIII 43	" IIII	" III	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 229-32	..	IIII2 44	" IIII	" III	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 233 44	"	As on No. 183. III	..	Re. 1/4
" 234-35	..	IIII3 45	" IIII	" III	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 236	..	IIII4 46	" IIII	As on No. 21. III	..	Re. 1/8
" 237	..	" 47	"	" III	..	Re. 1/8
" 238-39	..	IIII5 47	" IIII	" III	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 240-41	..	" 48	"	" III	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 242-43	..	IIII6 48	" IIII	" III	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 244-46	..	IIII7 49	" IIII	" III	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 247-48	..	IIII8 51	" IIII	" III	..	Re. 1/8 each.

KĀM BAKHSH.

A.H. 1119-1120. A.D. 1707-08.

" 249	Haidara- bād.	IIIO 2 باد کام بخش شہزاد خورشید و ملائ کہ دگن زد	جلوس عین مانوس ۲ حودہ باد ضرب ...	Rare. See Plate XIII.	..
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SHĀH 'ĀLAM.

A.H. 1119-24. A.D. 1707-12.

" 250	'Ālamgīr- pūr.	IIIO 1	غازی شہزاد شاہ عالم باد سکے مبارک ۱۱۱۹	سنه احمد ضرب مالم گور پور	Legends very distinct. See Plate XIII.	..
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APPENDIX G—*contd.*

JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH

A.H. 1124. A.D. 1712.

FARRUKHSIYAR.

A.H. 1124-31, A.D. 1713-19.

252	Itāwā	..	از فضل حق شاد باد بصر و برق سیر که زد برسیم وزد	میمذت مانوس سنة ٤ جلوس فریب قاویا	Legends a little rubbed away. Mint name cut.	Re. ١/٨
253	"	١١٣٠	بصر و برق سیر باد شاد حق برسیم وزد فضل سکه زد لاز	"	Legends very distinct.	..
254	Akbarabād Mustaqār- ru-l-Mulk	..	حق فرق سیر شاد از فضل باد بصر و برق که زد برسیم وزد	جلوس مانوس میمذت سلطان الملك سنة فرب	Legends a little rubbed away.	Re. ١/٨
255	Barellī	..	از فضل حق برسیم وزد که بصر و برق سیر زد شاد	As on No. 252, but mint Barellī.	"	Re. ١/٨
256	Burhānpūr Daru-s- Surūr.	١١٣٠	As on No. 253.	جلوس مانوس میمذت سنة ٦ دار السرور فرب [برهانپور]	"	Re. ١/٨
257	"	١١٣٠	"	"	Legends very distinct.	..
258	Bandar	.. (?)	[بصر و برق سیر] شاد از فضل حق باد که زد برسیم وزد	مانوس میمذت سنة ٧ جلوس فریب بندر ...	On the reverse after بندر there is a word which is cut. The mint may be پورندر. Cf. Whitehead, P.M.-C., pp. 1xiii, and 310, see Plate XIII.	..

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
AR 259	Sūrat	.. 5	As on No. 258.	As on No. 258. * Mint Surat (?).	..	Re. 1/8
" 260	"	"	"	Mint name distinct.	..	Re. 1/8
" 261	"	.. 22	"	"	..	Re. 1/8
" 262	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8
" 263	"	II 30 6	" II 30	" "	Legends very clear.	..
" 264	Shahjahan- abād.	.. 7	As on No. 254.	دُر الْهَلَالَةِ شَاهِ جَهَانِ بَادِ خَرْبَ جَلْوَسِ مَيْمَنَتِ مَانُوسِ سَنَةٌ	..	Re. 1/8
" 265	"	"	As on No. 253.	"	..	Re. 1/8
" 266	"	.. 2	As on No. 258.	As on No. 252. "	..	Re. 1/8

RAFT'U-D-DARAJĀT.

A.H. 1131. A.D. 1719.

" 267	Sūrat (?)	II 31 I	١١٣١ رَبِيعُ الدَّرْجَاتِ كَ بَرْكَةُ شَاهِنَشَاهِ بَعْرُو بَرِ كَ زَكَرِيَّا بَنْدِ بَزَارِا	مَانُوسِ مَيْمَنَتِ سَنَةٌ اَخَدِ جَلْوَسِ خَرْبَ صَوْرَتِ (٤)	Mint name cut.	..
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MUHAMMAD SHĀH.

A.H. 1131-61. A.D. 1719-48.

" 268	Itāwa	II .. 2	١١٣١ مَحْمُدَ شَاهِ كَ بَارِشَادِ فَارِ كَ سَكَهِ مَهَارِ	مَانُوسِ مَيْمَنَتِ سَنَةٌ جَلْوَسِ خَرْبَ أَنَوارِ	Name of mint slightly cut.	Re. 1/8
" 269	Aḥmadabād (?)	II .. II	"	" "	"	Re. 1/8
" 270	Arkāt	.. 5	"	" "	Legends slightly rub- bed away.	Re. 1/8
" 271	"	.. 6	"	" "	"	Re. 1/8
" 272	"	II .. 20	"	" "	Name of mint cut.	Re. 1/12

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 273	Arkāt	.. 25 (?)	محمد شاہ بادشاہ غاز سکھ میار	مانوس میمنت سنه ۲۵ جلوس فریب ارکات	Name of mint cut.	Re. 1/8
" 274	"	II 5.. 26	۱۱ محمد شاہ [۴۷] بادشاہ غاز سکھ میار	"	Legends distinct.	..
" 275	"	II 57 ..	" II 57	"	..	Re. 1/8
" 276	"	II .. 30	"	"	..	Re. 1/12
" 277	"	..	As on No. 273.	As on No. 273.	Name of king rubbed away.	Re. 1/8
" 278	Akbarabād Mustaqar- ru-l-Khi- lāfat.	..	"	اکبر بہان مسکن الخلافہ فریب جلوس میمنت مانوس	..	Re. 1/8
" 279	Talegāon (?)	II .. 22	"	As on No. 268. " (تیکانو)	Mint is new. See Plate XIII.	..
" 280	Sūrat	II 3 .. 2	"	"	..	Re. 1/12
" 281	"	II .. 5	"	"	..	Re. 1/12
" 282	"	II .. 5	As on No. 268.	As on No. 268. سرورت	Regnal year a little indistinct.	Re. 1/8
" 283	"	II .. 6	"	"	..	Re. 1/8
" 284	Shāhjahan- abād.	II 33 3	۱۱ محمد شاہ بادشاہ غاز صاحب فرقان تیکان سکھ میار	دارالخلافہ شاہ بادشاہ چہان آباد فریب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه ۳	Letters a little rubbed away.	..
" 285	"	II 37 7	" II 37	"	Date in second line.	..

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
286	Shāhjaha-nābād.	II.. II	مُحَمَّد شَاه بَاد شَاه عَز [ج] (۱۱۵۲) صَاحِبُ الْمُرْكَبَاتِ سکہ مبارک II ..	دُو الْمُكَبَّاتِ شَاه جَهَان أَبَاد فَرِب جلوں میمٹ مانوس II ..	Letters rubbed away.	Re. 1/8
287	"	II 52 22	"	"	Legends very distinct.	..
288	"	II 53 23	"	"	..	..
289	Farrukha-bād.	..	"	" فَرِخ أَبَاد (?)	..	Re. 1/8
290	Firoznagar	II 40 ..	As on No. 268. II 40	As on No. 268. فِرُوز نَگَر	Rare.	..
291	Katak	II 5 .. 25	"	"	Rare.	..
292	Korā	II .. 13	"	"	..	Re. 1/12
293	"	II 44 14	"	"	..	..
294	Gwāliār	.. 9	مُحَمَّد شَاه بَاد شَاه عَزَّاز سکہ مبارک	"	..	..
295	"	II .. 11	"	"	Legends distinct.	..
296	"	II .. 20	"	"	..	Re. 1/12
297	"	.. 20	مُحَمَّد شَاه شَاه بَاد عَلَيِّ سکہ مبارک	"	..	..
298	Murshida-bād.	.. 27	As on No. 268.	As on No. 268. مُرْشِدَبَاد	..	Re. 1/8

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price
AR 299 2	As on No. 268.	As on No. 268. " " " "	..	Re. 1/8
" 300 3	"	" " "	..	Re. 1/8
" 301 5	"	" " "	..	Re. 1/8
" 302	..	1138 ..	" 1138	" " "	..	Re. 1/8
" 303	..	1140 10	" 1140	" " "	..	Re. 1/8
" 304	..	1141 13	"	" 1141	..	Re. 1/8
" 305	..	1141 18	" 1141	" 1141	..	Re. 1/8
" 306	..	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8
" 307	..	1150 20	" 1150	" 1150	..	Re. 1/8
" 308	..	1151 ..	" 1151	"	..	Re. 1/8
" 309	..	1151 24	" 1151	" 1151	..	Re. 1/8
" 310	..	26	"	" 1151	..	Re. 1/8
" 311	..	30	"	" 1151	..	Re. 1/8
" 312-13	"	"	..	Re. 1/8 each.

AHMAD SHĀH.

A.H. 1161-67. A.D. 1748-54.

" 314	Arkāt	.. 1	.... احمد شاہ بہادر باشہاں غاز کے سکہ صہار	مانوس مہمنت منہ احمد جلوس ضرب ارکات	The <i>hijri</i> date missing.	..
" 315	"	.. 2	"	"	..	..
" 316	"	.. 3	"	"	Legends very distinct.	..

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
AR 317	Arkāt	.. 4	.... احمد شاہ بہادر بلد شاہ غاز سکہ مبار	مانوس مہمنت حمدہ م جلوس خوب ارکات	..	Rs. 5/-
" 318	"	1164 4	" [116]4	" "	..	..
" 319	"	.. 4	"	"	Name of king cut.	Rs. 4/-
" 320	"	[116]5 5	[116]6	" "	..	..
" 321	"	.. 5	"	" "	Legends very distinct.	Rs. 6/-
" 322	"	.. 5	"	" "	..	Rs. 5/-
" 323	"	1166 6	1166	" "	See Plate XIII.	..
" 324	"	1166 6	1166	" "	..	Rs. 6/-
" 325	"	1167 7	1167	" "	Legends very distinct.	..
" 326	"	.. ..	"	" "	..	Rs. 3/-
" 327	"	.. ..	"	"	Name of mint cut.	Rs. 2/-
" 328	Sūrat (?)	..	As on No. 314.	As on No. 314. سورت (?)	Name of mint cut.	Rs. 1/8
" 329	..	[116]6 6	[116]6	" "	Mint name cut, but it is probably Arkāt.	Rs. 2/-
" 330	..	[116]7 7	[116]7	" "	..	Rs. 2/-
" 331	Gulkanda (Golconda)	1166 ..	.... بفضل الله ما 1166 سکہ زہ در چان	مانوس مہمنت جلوس خوب ب ارکات	The couplet on the obverse is different from that given in Punjab Museum Catalogue, p. 359. See Plate XIII.	..

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

'ĀLAMGIR II.

A.H. 1167-73. A.D. 1754-59.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
AR 332-337	Arkāt	116[7] 1	عَالَمْ كِبِيرٌ بَادْ شَاهْ غَاز سَكَهْ مَهَارَك	مَانُوس مِيمَنْتَ سَنَةْ أَحَدْ جَلُوس ضُرُبْ أَرْكَات	The coin was struck by the French East India Company.	Re. 1/8 each.
338-339	"	117[1] 4	117[1]	"	"	Re. 1/8 each.
340	"	5	"	"	"	..
" 341	Imtiyāz Garh (Ādoni).	.. 1	لَكِبِيرٌ لَمْ سَكَهْ زَدْ مَزِيزُ الدِّين صَاحِبُونْ	مِيمَنْتَ جَلُوسْ أَحَدْ ضُرُبْ مَتِيزَ لَكَبِيرٌ	Rare. See Plate XIII.	..
" 342-43	"	"	"	"	"	Rs. 10/- each.
" 344-345	"	"	"	"	Legends a little rubbed away.	Rs. 3/-
" 346	"	..	"	جَلُوسْ ضُرُبْ مَتِيزَ لَكَبِيرٌ	"	..
" 347-353	..	116.. ..	شَاهْ عَالَمْ كِبِيرٌ زَرْ زَدْ سَكَهْ مَهَارَك	مَانُوس مِيمَنْتَ 116 جَلُوسْ ضُرُب ب شَاهْ بَادْ ?	The mint name seems to be new.	Re. 1/8 each.

SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.

A.H. 1173-1221. A.D. 1759-1806.

" 354	..	1186	شَاهْ عَالَمْ بَادْ [شَاهْ غَاز سَكَهْ]	مِيمَنْتَ 1186	Mint name cut. The coin belongs to a Deccan mint.	Re. 1/4
" 355	..	..	As on No. 354; but the word مَهَارَك distinct in last line.	مَانُوس مِيمَنْتَ سَنَةْ جَلُوسْ ضُرُب	Letters of the reverse rubbed away.	Re. 1/-
" 356-57	..	..	فَضْل شَاهْ عَالَمْ سَكَهْ زَدْ دَرْ (?)	س مِيمَنْتَ جَلُوسْ ضُرُب	The arrangement of legends is rather unusual.	Re. 1/8

APPENDIX G—concl'd.

SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.

A.H. 1173-1221. A.D. 1759-1806.

NIZĀM 'ALI KHĀN (of Haidarabād).

A.H. 1176-1218. A.D. 1763-1803.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 358	Narayan-pet.	1186	عَالَم ... هَادِر شَاهُ فَارِس ... مَهَارَجَان	چلوں میمنست ۱۱۸۶ دل شاد	Narayanpet sicca. See Plate XIII.	..
" 359-60	"	"	"	"	"	Re. 1/8 each.

MUHAMMAD AKBAR II.

A.H. 1221-53. A.D. 1806-37.

SIKANDAR JĀH (of Haidarābād).

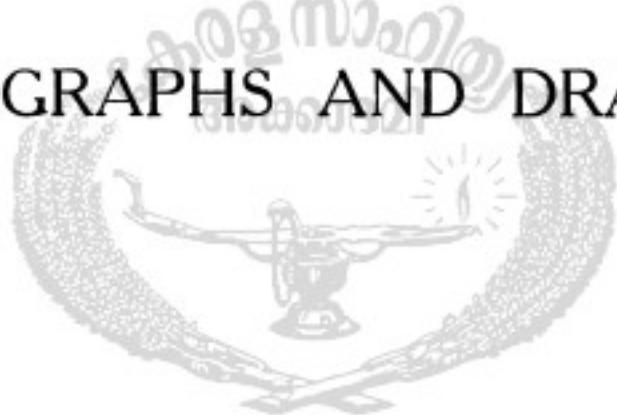
A.H. 1218-45. A.D. 1803-29.

361	..	1227 6	[اکبر شاہ] ۱۷۷۶ شانہ [سکہ صدارتی]	میمنست سندھ چلوں ضرب	The sword mark on reverse. See Pl. XIII.	..
362	..	6	"	"	"	Re. 1/8
363	..	1227 7 (?)	"	But the bracketed mark (!) in line 2.	Date (in bottom line) cut.	..
364	..	1231 11	" ۱۷۷۱	"	"	..
365	..	1234 14	" ۱۷۷۴	"	"	Re. 1/4
366	..	1235 14	" ۱۷۷۵	"	Sugur sicca. Pl. XIII.	..
367	..	14	As on No. 361.	"	"	Re. 1/4

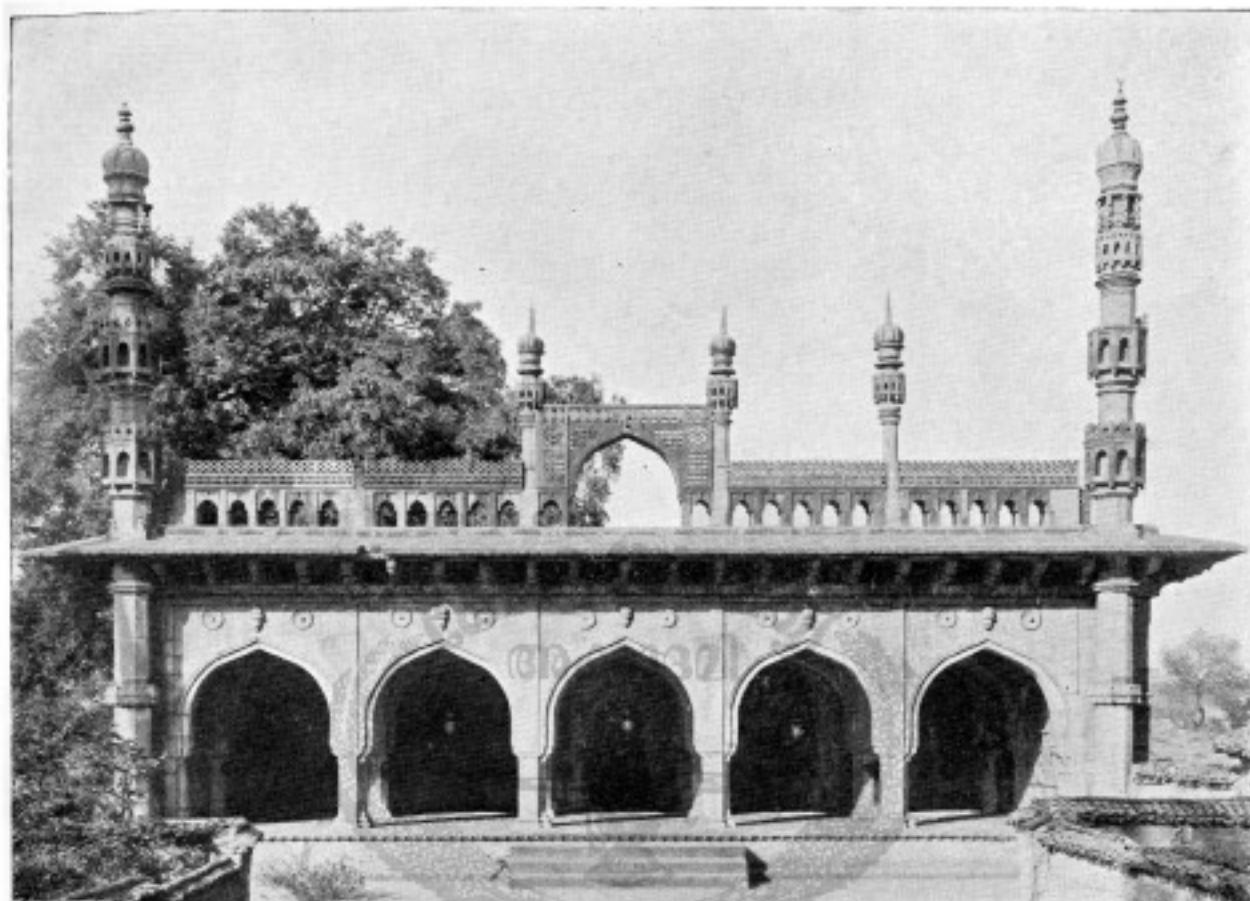
Unassigned.

368	[?] اکبر شاہ ... نفضل اللہ ... جہ ... زہ در جہاں	میمنست س ضرب ... ب	The letters are very badly engraved. Cf. Punjab Museum Catalogue, p. 430, n. 1.	..
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PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS



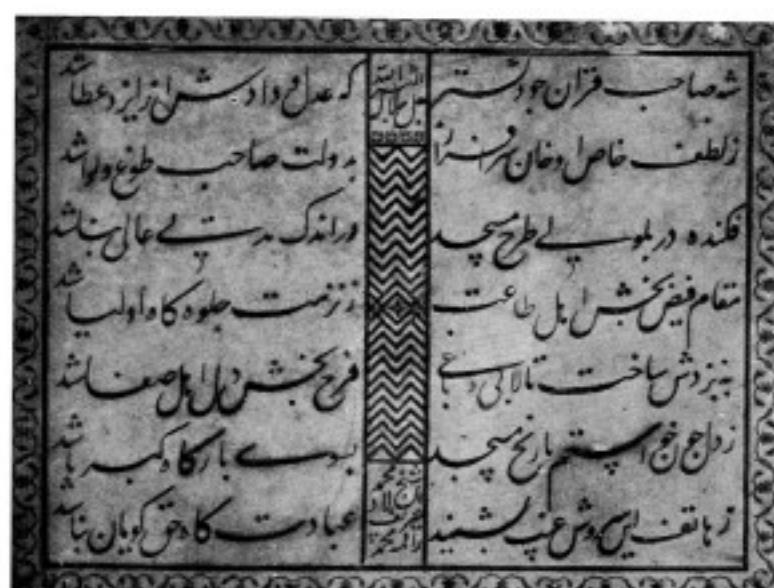
MUSLIM MONUMENTS.
(QUTB SHAHI AND MUGHAL PERIODS).



(a) JAMI MASJID, BILOLI (NANDED).

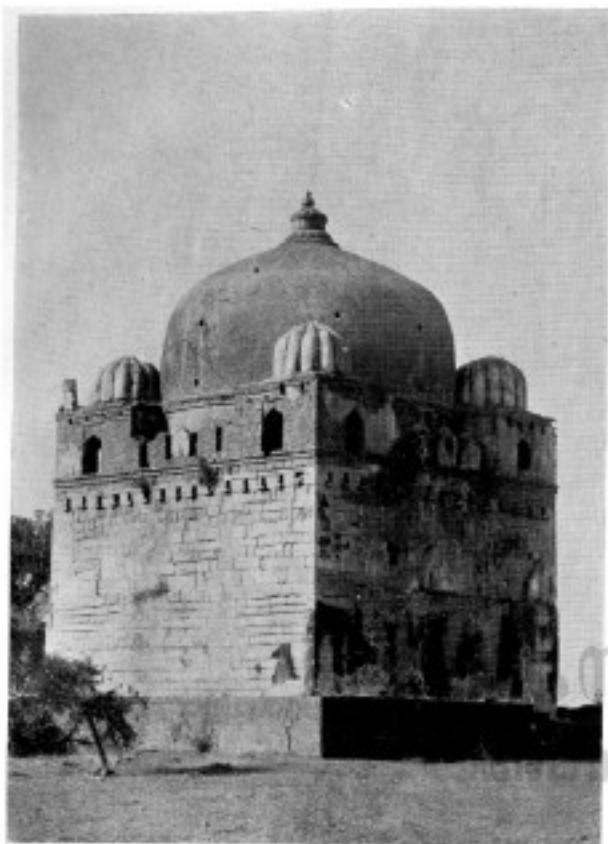


(b) MOSQUE AT KOMATUR (MEDAK).

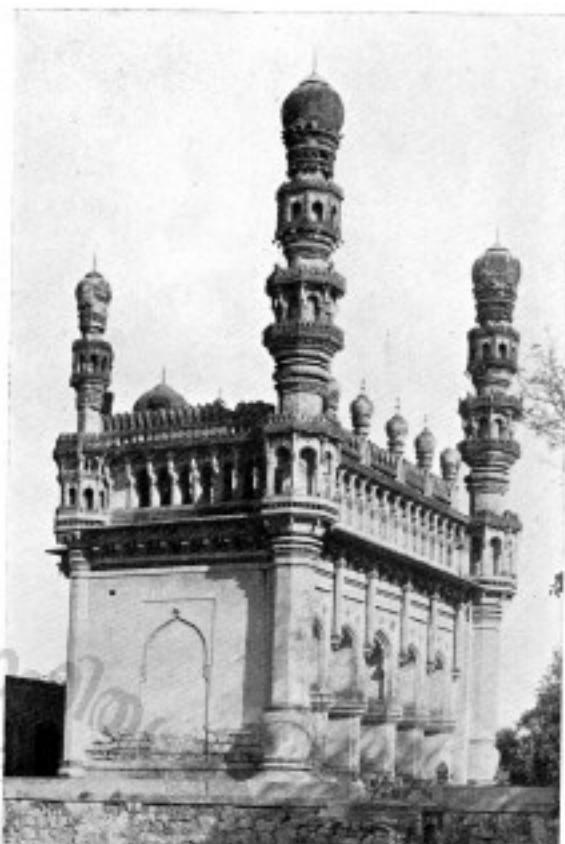


(c) INSCRIPTION IN JAMI MASJID, BILOLI (NANDED).

MUSLIM MONUMENTS—(CONTD.).



(a). TOMB OF SHAH LUTFULLAH, TIMURNI (NIRMAL).

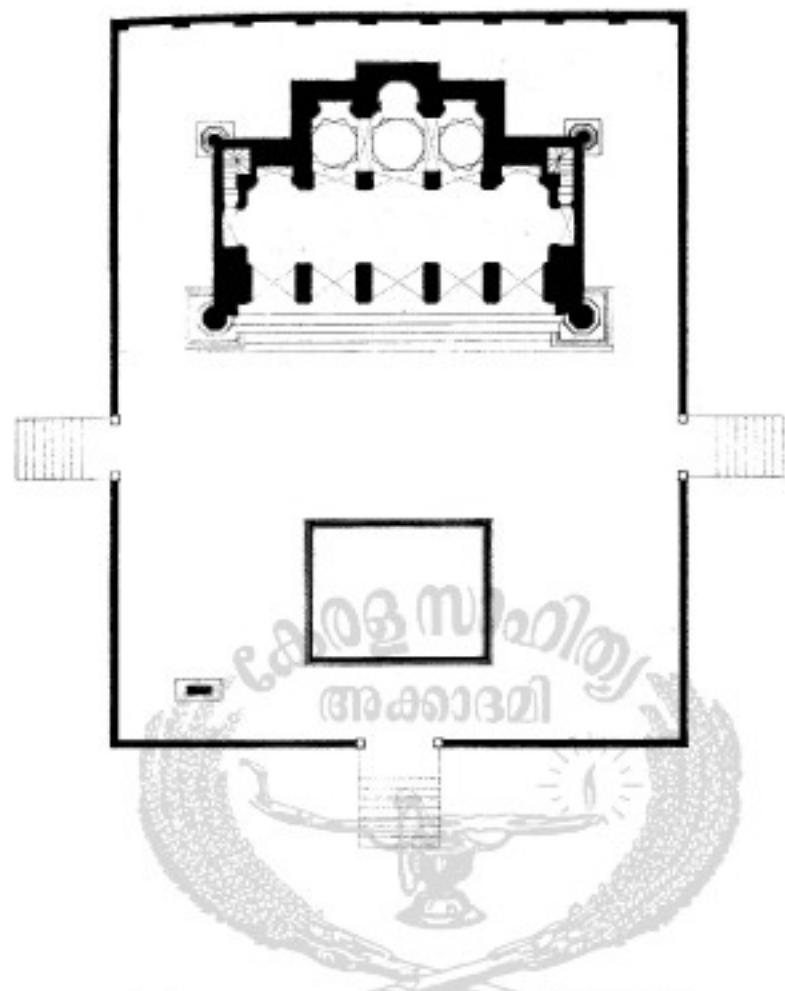


(b). TOLI MASJID, HYDRABAD, VIEW FROM S. E.

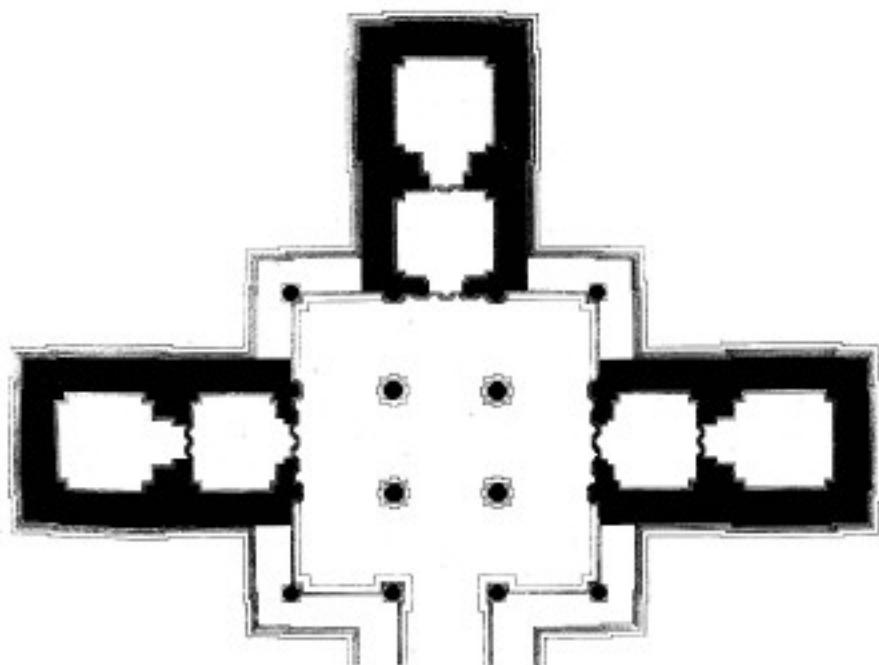


(c). THE SAME, COLONNADE, FRONT VIEW.

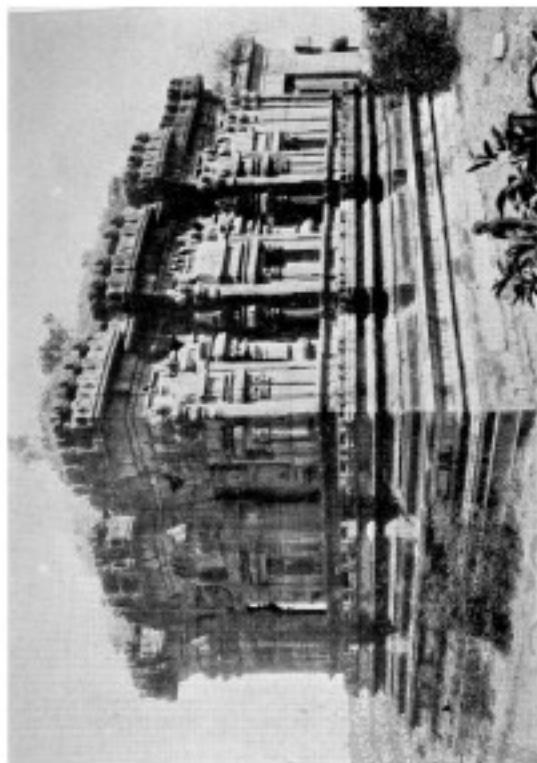
(a) PLAN OF THE TOLI MASJID, HYDERABAD.
SCALE 24 FT. TO 1 INCH.



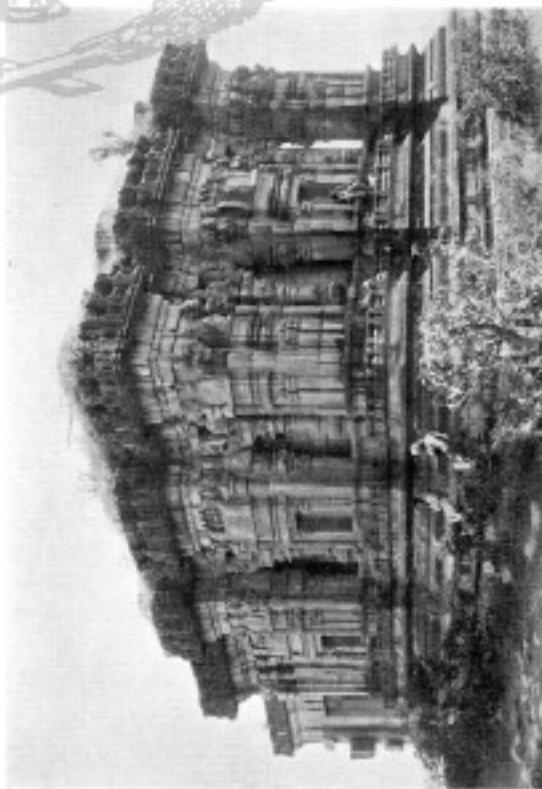
(b) PLAN OF THE TEMPLE AT UPPARPALLI (KARIMNAGAR).
SCALE 15 FT. TO 1 INCH.



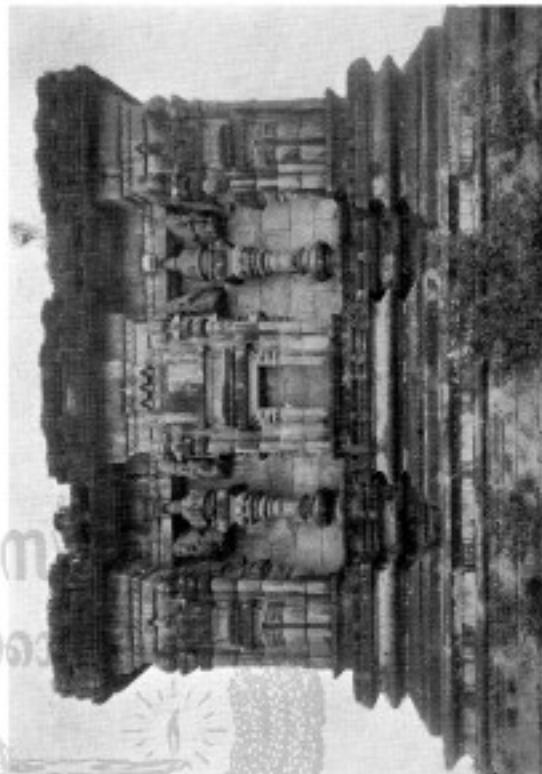
HINDU MONUMENTS.
(MEDIAEVAL PERIOD).



(a) TEMPLE AT DINCHELLY (NIZAMABAD), S. W.

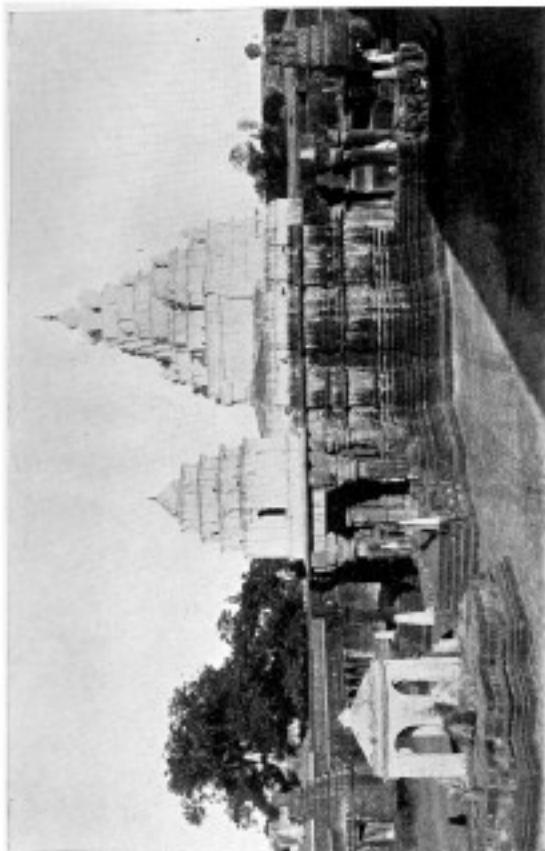


(c) THE SAME, N. W.

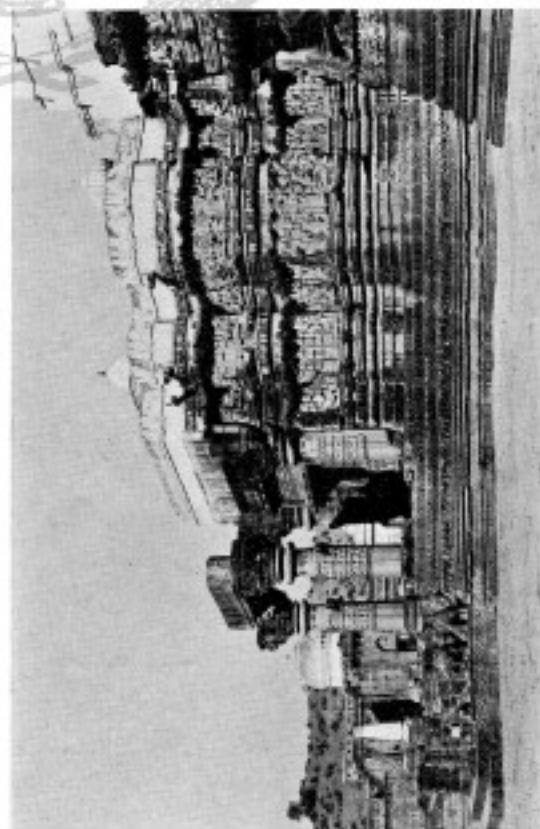


(b) THE SAME, S. W.

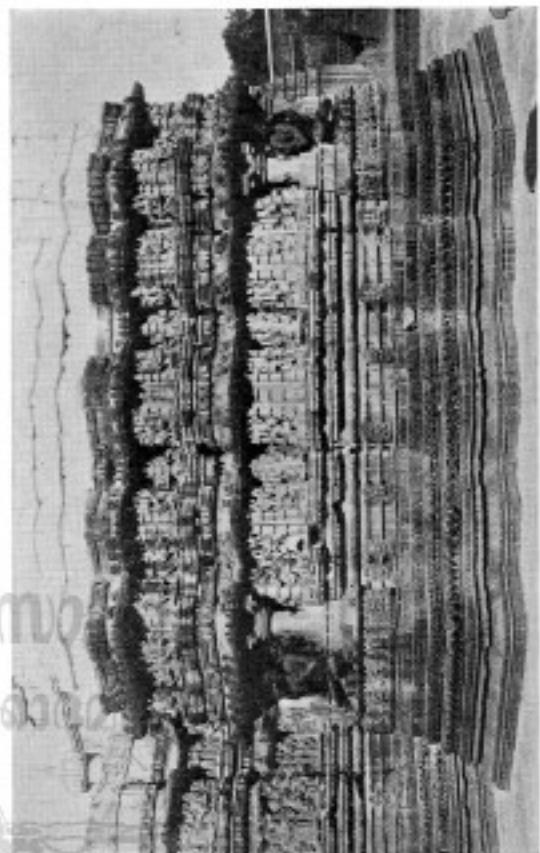
HINDU MONUMENTS—(CONTD.).



(a) NAUGANATHA TEMPLE, ANUSAH (PARBHATI). GENERAL VIEW FROM S. W.

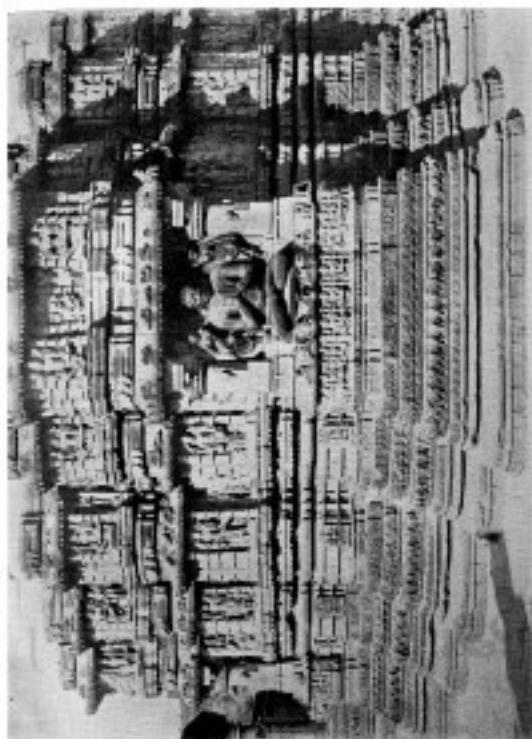


(b) THE SAME, SOUTHERN SIDE (WESTERN HALF).

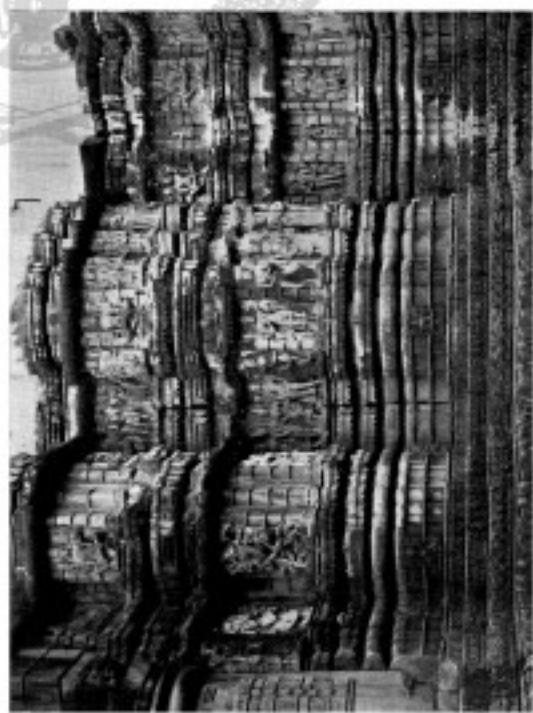


(c) THE SAME, SOUTHERN SIDE (EASTERN HALF).

HINDU MONUMENTS—(CONT'D.).



(a) AUNDA TEMPLE, DETAIL OF CARVING, NORTHERN WALL.



(c) THE SAME, SOUTHERN WALL.



(b) THE SAME, EASTERN WALL.

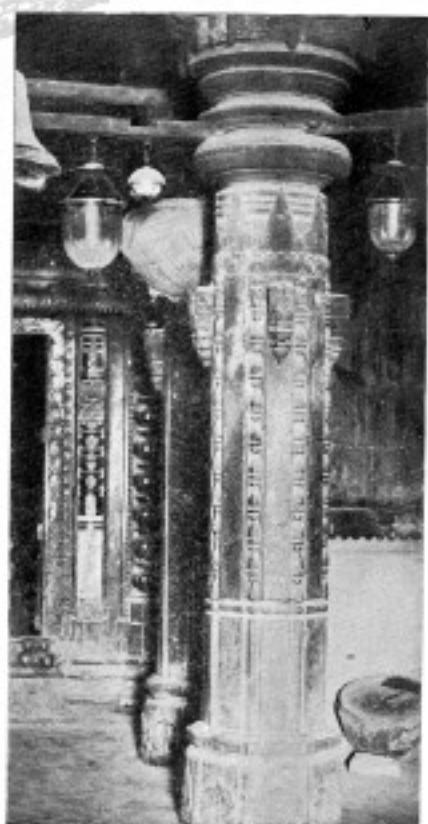
HINDU MONUMENTS—(CONTD.).



(a) AUNDHA TEMPLE, SIKHARA, (UPPER PORTION
IS MODERN).

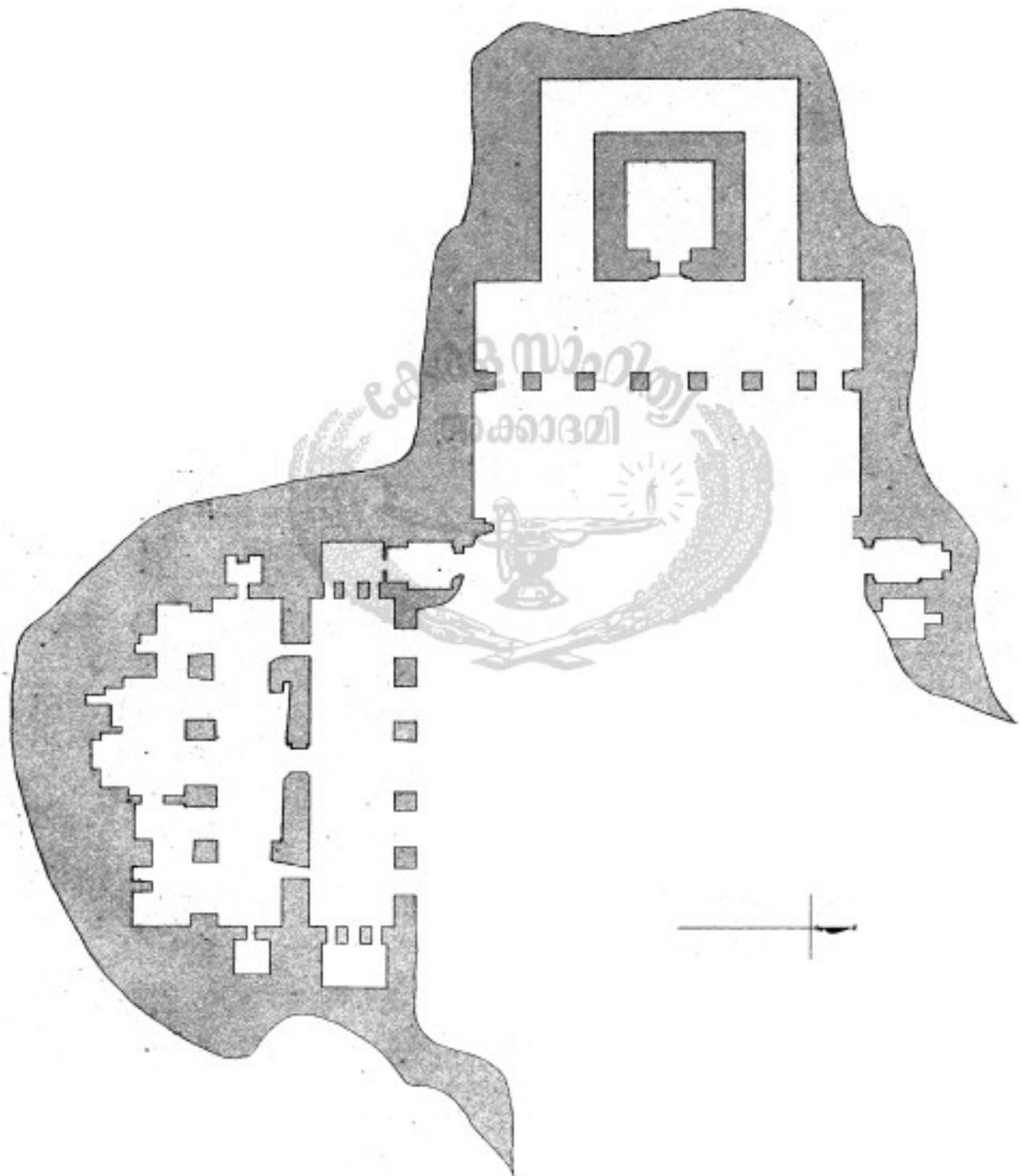


(b) THE SAME, NORTHERN DOORWAY.



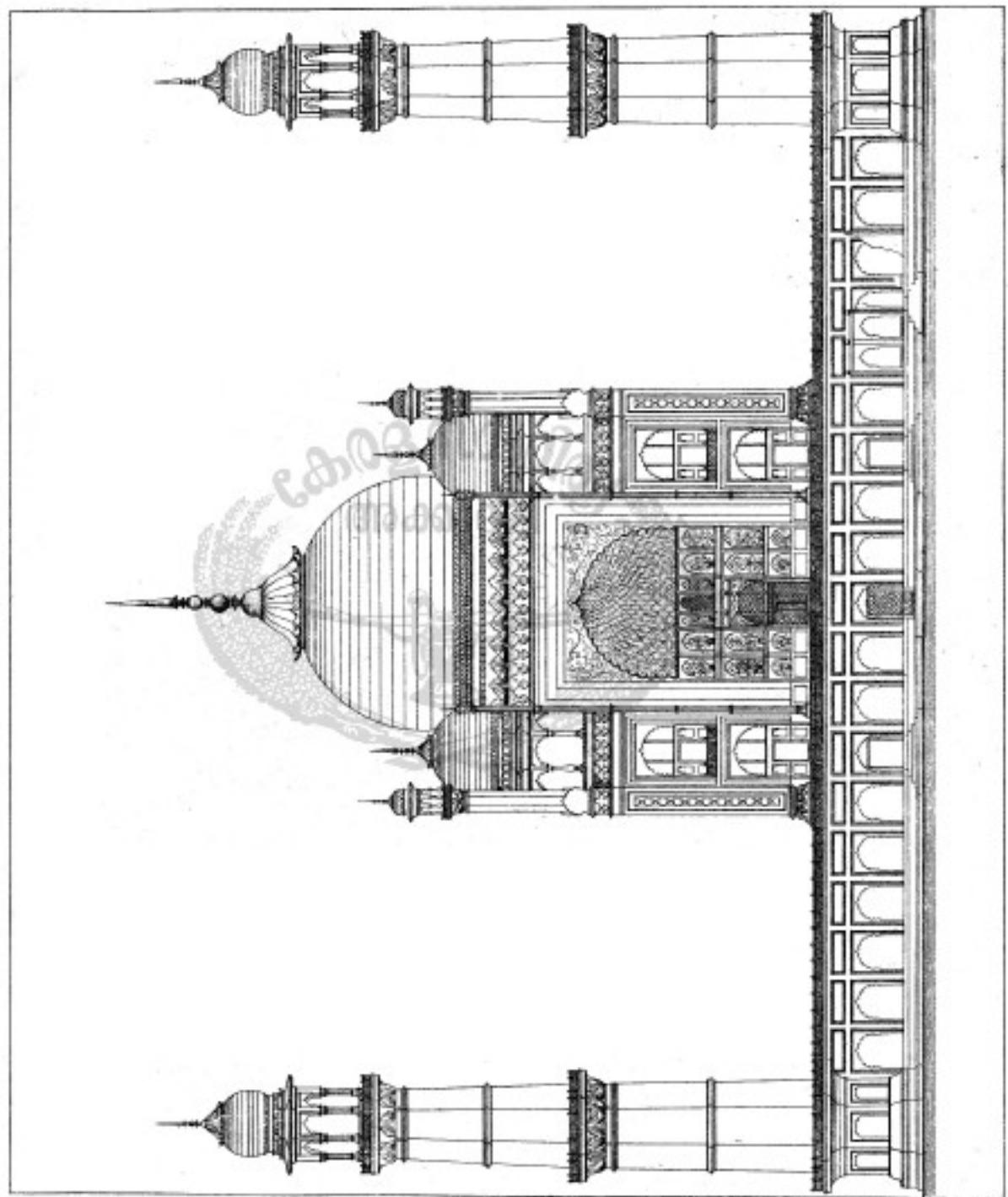
PLAN OF THE NEWLY DISCOVERED VIHARA CAVES AT MAHUR (ASIFABAD).

SCALE 30 FT. TO 1 INCH.



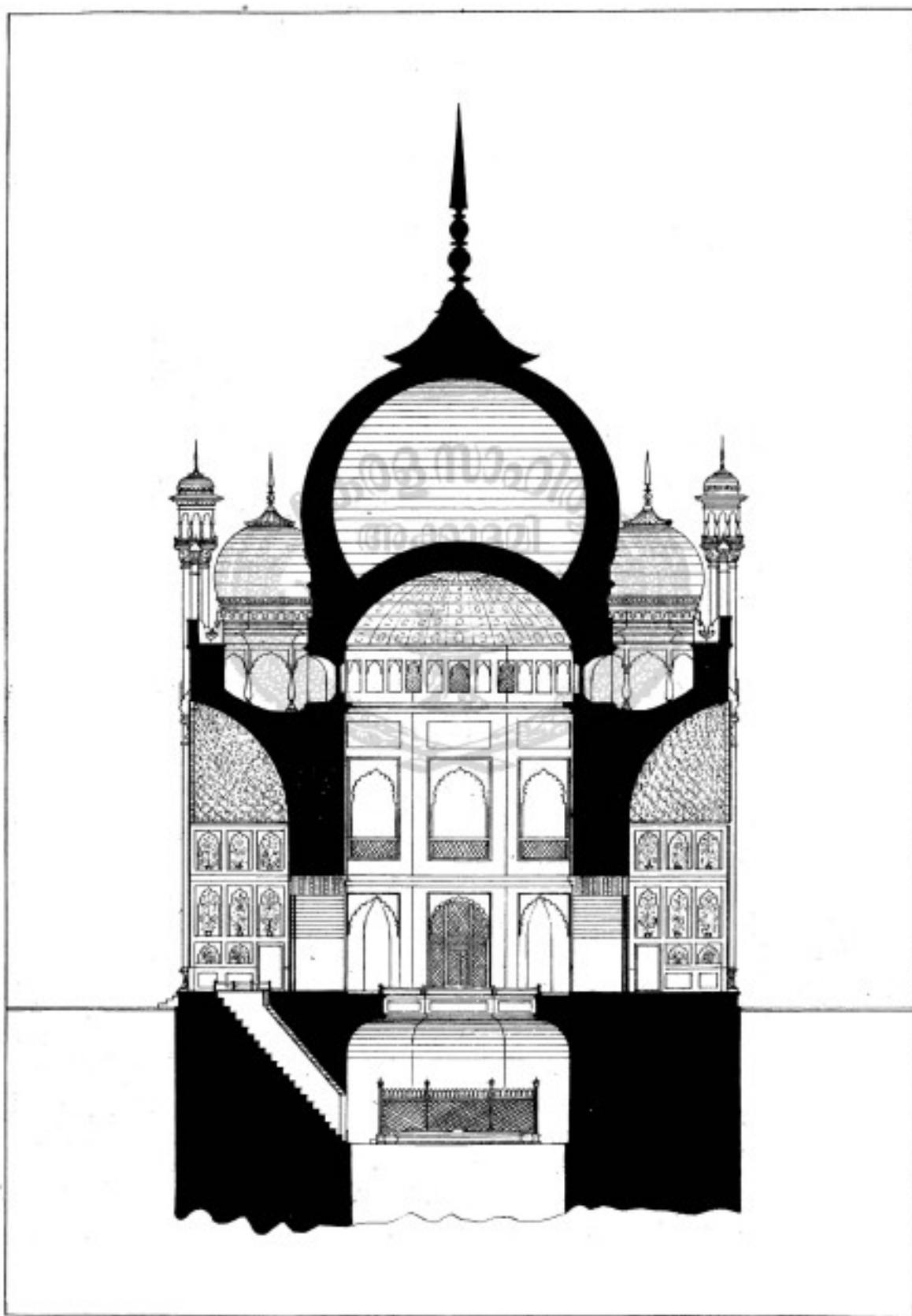
N. B.—The caves are partly unfinished particularly the cave to the South.

BUST KA MAQBARA AT AURANGABAD.
SCALE 24 FT. TO 1 INCH.



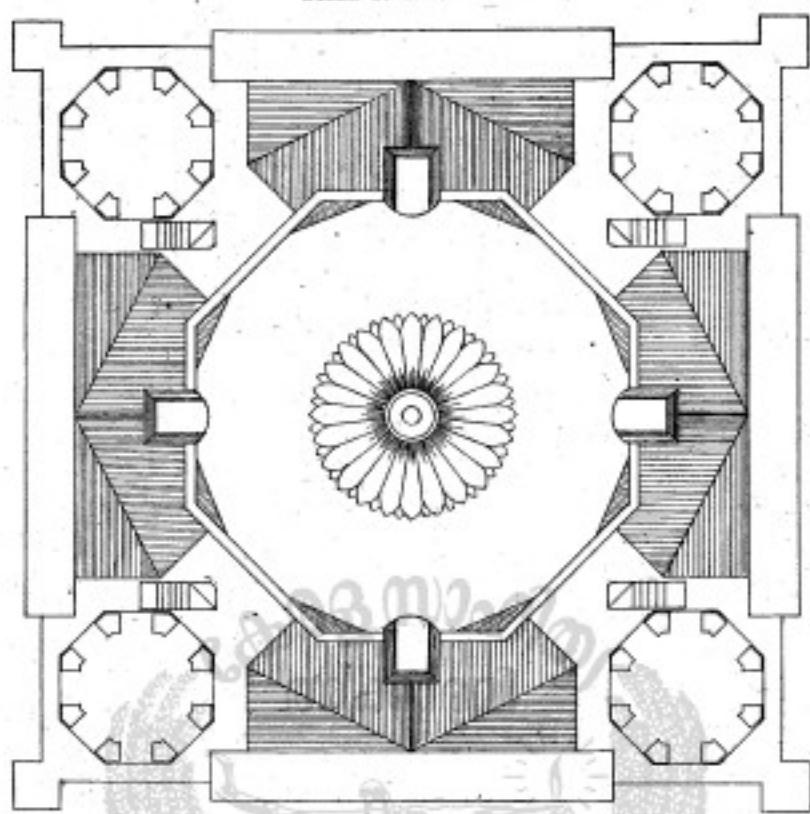
SECTION OF BIBI KA MAQBARA AT AURANGABAD

SCALE 20FT. TO 1 INCH.



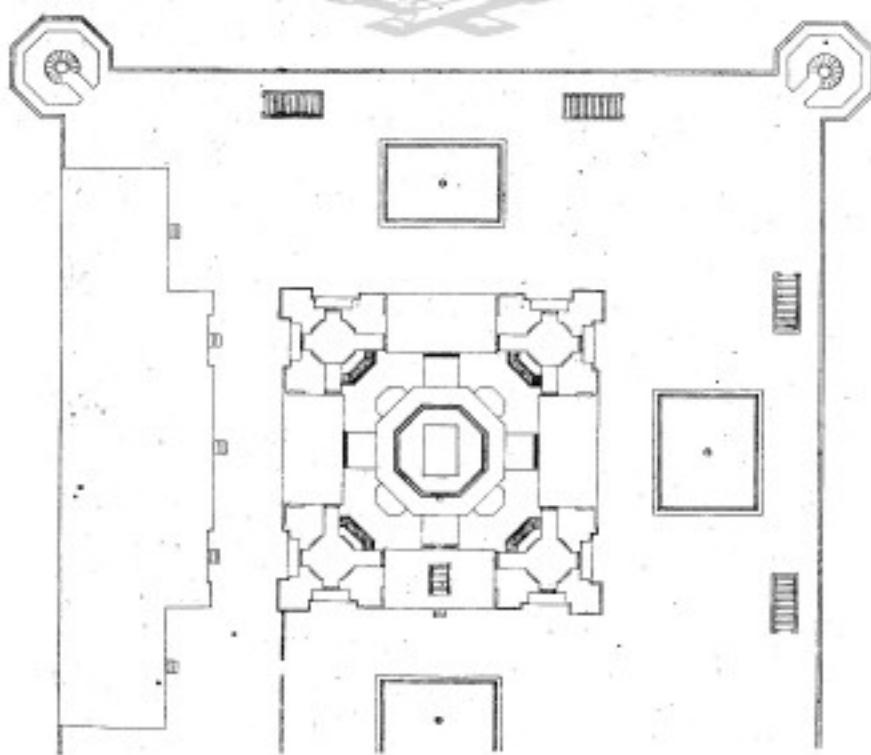
TOP PLAN OF BIBI KA MAQBARA AT AURANGABAD.

SCALE 16FT. TO 1 INCH.

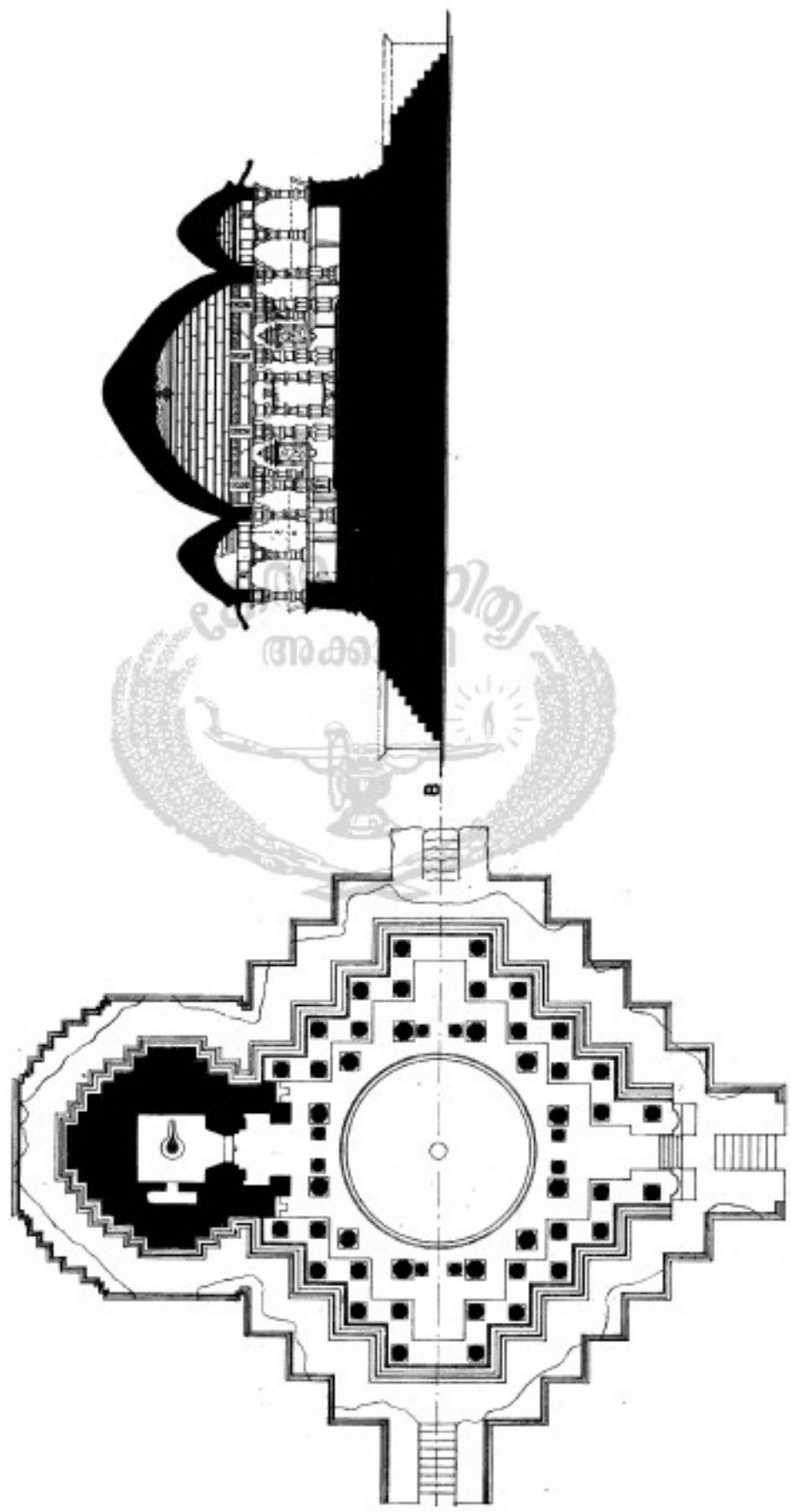


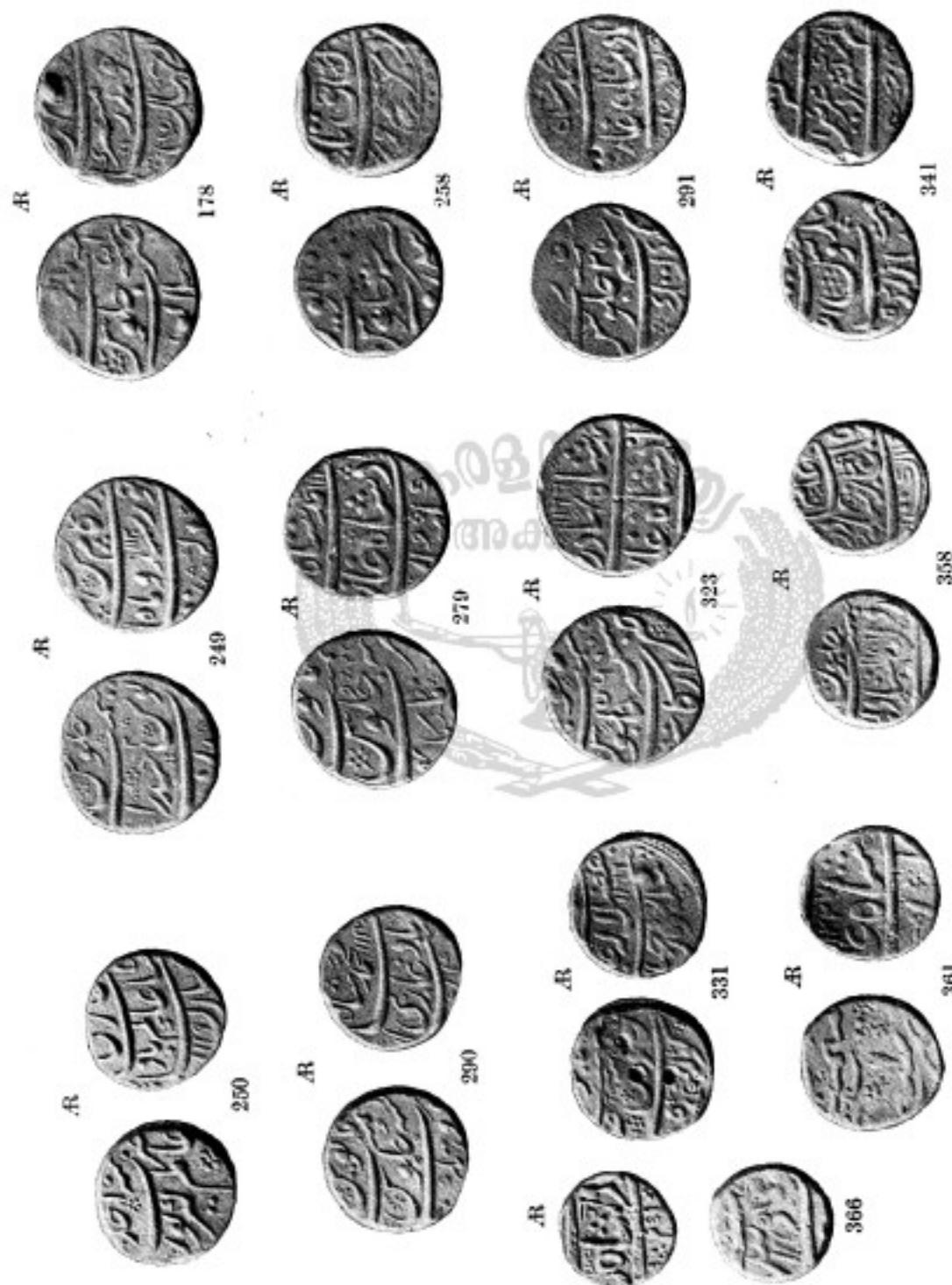
GROUND PLAN OF BIBI KA MAQBARA AT AURANGABAD.

SCALE 40FT. TO 1 INCH.



PLAN AND SECTION OF ANVA TEMPLE IN AURANGABAD DISTRICT.
SCALE 16FT. TO 1 INCH.





178—AURANGZEB; 249—KAM BAKSH; 250—SHAH 'ALAM; 258—FARUKHSIYAR; 279, 290 and 291—MUHAMMAD SHAH; 323 and 331—AHMAD SHAH; 341—'ALAMGIR II; 358—SHAH 'ALAM II (or NIYAM 'ALI KHAN of Hyderabad); 361 and 366—MUHAMMAD AKBAR II (or SIKANDAR JAH of Hyderabad).

